MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JULY 1981

Libyan Invasion Allegation

JANA reported on 13 July that Libyan security authorities have obtained details of an Egyptian plan to invade Libya with Israeli assistance. Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat proposed the idea to Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon in March 1981, JANA said, after which Sharon studied the terrain in the Egyptian-Libyan border region and formulated a four-point plan of attack. First, a lightning air strike would destroy Libya's rocket bases and staging areas. Second, an Egyptian ground force would cross the Libyan border and take Al-Jaghbub and Barqah. Third, Egyptian-trained Libyan opponents of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's regime would also cross into Libya and move on Al-Kufrah. Fourth, a force would move from Sudan to the Libyan-Chadian border to prevent Libyan forces in Chad from intervening. According to JANA, Israel's Air Force commander said Israeli jets might be used in the air operation, providing they were painted with Egyptian markings, flown by Arabic speakers and compensated for if lost or damaged. JANA said Sharon suggested the operation should take place between 23 and 31 July, but Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak objected to this timetable, saying President as-Sadat should first gain U.S. approval for the plan during his forthcoming visit to the United States.

Israel

Begin-McFarlane Talks--Jerusalem television reported that in a statement issued at the close of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's meetings with U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, the two sides declared that all misunderstandings generated by Israel's bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor have been clarified to the satisfaction of both parties. It also reported that the delivery of the four F-16 fighter aircraft has been unfrozen by the U.S. Government. According to Jerusalem radio, Israeli officials view the outcome of the talks and the joint statement as a diplomatic success.

Formation of New Coalition--According to a 14 July Jerusalem television report, Prime Minister Begin's confidants and supporters in Likud believe he will complete negotiations for a new coalition before the convening of the Knesset next week. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio on 13 July, Begin said he prefers to hold new elections rather than accede to the demands for Cabinet posts and religious-based legislation presented by some of his potential coalition partners in the minor parties. Begin also said he would not form a minority government.

Iraq Solidarity Conference

In his opening address to the Baghdad international conference for solidarity with Iraq against imperialism and Zionism, transmitted textually by INA, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn said Israel has tried to mislead international public opinion by falsely claiming that his recent call for international help for the Arabs in acquiring nuclear weapons meant that Iraq is actually seeking and intending to produce nuclear weapons. Noting that he had not said Iraq intends to manufacture nuclear weapons, Saddam Husayn stated that he had wanted to alert world public opinion to the danger to peace posed by Israel's possession of nuclear weapons, which enables it to impose hegemony and blackmail on the Arabs and oppose the will of the international community. He went on to assert that the United States and France bear the historical responsibility for enabling Israel to acquire nuclear weapons. According to INA, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat also addressed the conference, reiterating his call for a meeting of the Joint Arab Defense Council and accusing the United States of supplying Israel with detailed and accurate photographs of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and of sending U.S. officials to supervise Israeli training for the attack on it. He asserted that Israel currently possesses 23 to 25 atomic bombs, all designed to hit Arab capitals.

Egypt

Cairo radio broadcast President as-Sadat's message to the People's Assembly in which he observed that the Lawyers Association Council has adopted a line hostile to the policy of peace and the principle of the supremacy of the law and has distorted the image of democracy in Egypt. Describing such conduct as an improper departure from national unanimity, As-Sadat called on the assembly to investigate the matter.

Iran

Executions, Arrests--Tehran radio eported that various Islamic revolution courts sentenced a total of 11 people to death for "armed uprising" against the republic, and it named another 12 people who were executed at Evin Prison for antigovernment activities. The radio also reported the arrest of a number of persons affiliated with "American minigroups" or accused of "counterrevolutionary acts."

Tehran Bomb Blasts--AFP reported that three bomb blasts in Tehran injured five people, including four members of the Islamic security forces. The security men were injured when a bomb was thrown into one of their headquarters.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian artillery fire completely destroyed the Ash-Shohada missile base in Iraq. It also claimed that 145 Iraqi soldiers were killed in a 4-hour clash in Ilam. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, asserted that a fierce battle in Susangerd resulted in the death of more than 80 Iranian soldiers. It also said the Iranians shelled Basra from the outskirts of Abadan.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 134 *14 July 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Interviewed on Lebanon Situation [VOP] A 1
DPFLP Attacks Habib Plan's 'Aggressive Goals' A 5
'Arafat-Led Delegation Visits Yugoslavia 9-10 Jul A 5
[cross-reference]

EGYPT

As-Sadat Speech on Occasion of NDP Anniversary D 1
As-Sadat Attacks Lawyers Association Council D 8
Statement to MAY D 8
Message to People's Assembly D 9
Committee To Investigate D 9
As-Sadat Instructs 'Ali To Boost Africa Relations D 10
AFP Reports As-Sadat Criticism of U.S. 'Zionists' D 10

IRAQ

International Conference on Israeli Raid Convenes E 1
Conference Topics E 1
Saddam Husayn Speech E 1
'Arafat Address E 5
Saddam Husayn Confers With Yasir 'Arafat 14 Jul E 5
Armed Forces General Command Communique 397 E 6
Ramadan Discusses Israel, Iran, Other Issues E 7

LEBANON

Al-Wazzan Answers Questions on Current Issues G 1
Defense Minister Denounces 12 Jul Israeli Attack G 1
Officials Discuss Early Arab Committee Meeting G 1
Memorandum on Israeli Raid Sent to Waldheim G 2
Franjiyah Meets With Syrian Defense Officials G 2
Army Patrol Attacked, Captured Near Sidon G 2

SYRIA

Al-Asad Answers Questions on Lebanon, Other Issues H 1
Transport Committees To Be Established With USSR H 7
Briefs: Chilean Party Official's Visit H 7

ISRAEL

Reportage on Begin-McFarlane Talks on F-16's I 1
Begin Rejects Proposal I 1
Joint Statement Read I 1
'Diplomatic Success' Seen I 2
POST Report Denied I 2
Habib Told of Time Limit in Missile Issue I 2
Begin, Peres Comment on Postelection Situation I 3
Begin Interview I 3
Peres Reaction I 5

Agudat Yisra'el Sets Conditions for Coalition I 5
Tzipori Views Security, Political Issues I 6

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

JANA Reports Egyptian-Israeli Plan To Invade Libya Q 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Goukouni Says Country Requires Aid to Rebuild S 1

CONGO

Communique Issued on Visit of SWAPO's Nujoma S 1
Nujoma Departure Remarks S 2

GABON

European Bank Backing Uranium Mining Development S 2

ZAIRE

Former Premier Nguza Says Revolt 'Not Far Off' S 3
Creditors To Recommend Rescheduling Debt Repayment S 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

President Limann Reconciles Northern Tribes T 1

NIGER

Results of Kountche Visit to France Hailed T 1

NIGERIA

Papers Examine, Speculate on Kano Disturbances T 2
Further Reports T 2
President Receives Kenyan Foreign Minister T 2
Shagari Asks Restraint From Trade Unions T 3

SIERRA LEONE

Soviet Delegate Praises Bilateral Relations T 3

UPPER VOLTA

Communique Issued on Cooperation Talks With FRG T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Romania's Andrei Meets Officials in Luanda U 1
Communique Follows Talks With USSR Union Official U 1

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe 10 Jul Address Pays Tribute to Zambia U 2
Kaunda Ends Salisbury Visit; Communique Reported U 3

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON SITUATION

JN131927 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1756 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Brothers: The following is part two of the interview of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] published in the latest edition of AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI:

Question: It is clear that the Arab atmosphere is negative regarding the Arab Joint Defense Council. However, regarding the summit, is the atmosphere positive?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: Everything depends upon the Arab summit.

Question: Therefore, what stands in the way of its convocation?

Answer: Of course, you know that we do not want an Arab summit like the one in Amman. There are rifts in the Arab stands, rifts in Syrian-Iraqi relations, Syrian-Jordanian relations, Algerian-Moroccan relations and Moroccan-Libyan relations. There are also rifts in Libyan-Saudi relations. Then there is the new Sudanese stand, which is extremely serious. There is also the Iraqi-Iranian war. We now see how farsighted we were when we called for ending this war. There are those who said yes to the war with Iraq and those who said yes to the war with Iran. We said: No to war. No to war against Iran and no to war against Iraq because this war is against our Arab nation's will and that of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. We will all be losers. The primary losers are the Palestinian revolutionaries and people.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, the magnitude of the Arab contradictions and the Palestinian revolution's role in alleviating these contradictions are clear and obvious. However, is there any possibility for convening a summit, at least on the level of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front?

Answer: During our meeting with our brothers in the PDRY, we discussed the importance of convening a meeting for, at least, the Political Committee. Thus far, we have not received an answer. Naturally, there are several obstacles, but we are trying to surmount them to convene at least a summit for the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front if it is not possible to hold an expanded summit. If it is not possible to hold a meeting of the Arab Joint Defense Council, let us at least convene a meeting of the Military Committee of steadfastness and confrontation states. We cannot remain silent regarding what has happened. The fact is to be or not to be.

Question: It has been noticed that the Arab reaction at the United Nations and Iraq's reaction drove the African states and the Third World countries to abort....

Brother Abu 'Ammar interrupted his interviewer, saying: A few days ago I read a statement by Dr Sa'dun Hammadi [Iraqi foreign minister] in which he said that he objects to and opposes the resolution that was issued because it was not sufficient. I support him in saying this resolution was not enough. I would have preferred a veto to this frail resolution so that the United States would be exposed. Let the battle appear as it actually is. Let us remove the mask. Nothing more than what has happened will happen.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, it seems that the United States is inside the house.

Answer: Not only inside the house, the United States is in the bedrooom.

Question: Although the PLO is playing a conciliatory role on the Arab level, we notice that the PLO's relations with Saudi Arabia are lukewarm and that there has been an attack on you personally. What is your opinion?

Brother Abu 'Ammar replied: Proceeding from the agreement concluded between me and Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and from his speech in which he expressed his readiness to visit Riyadh, Baghdad and Tehran, I realized that at this historic turning point I should not heed a handful of press statements or editorials. Our Arab nation's history and the future of our children and generations are more important than personal considerations. Thus, I visited Saudi Arabia and met with King Khalid and the crown prince. This meeting was important because matters were raised clearly and candidly. I hope that this visit will reflect positively on more than one level, particularly since they agreed with me on convening a summit conference and the Defense Council too, saying the latter would be possible after the summit.

Question: Will you go on other tours?

Brother Abu 'Ammar replied: Of course. The tour is not over yet. I am like one who heals the big wound while bleeding himself. I am the commander of the joint forces. I am today encountering an escalation in the military situation. Indeed, no sooner had the results of the Israeli elections been announced than the mad escalation began in the south. The shelling of An-Nabatiyah did not stop yesterday. Nor did the Israeli planes stop their flights. At the same time the Israeli Navy resumed its activities. There is also the statement by the Israeli Navy commander, Rear Admiral Almog,--and he is very important--that ever since 1978, the Israeli Navy's sole duty has been the pursuit of the Palestinian fedayeen. Therefore, you can imagine how grave and critical our situation is. The Israeli Navy has no mission other than that of pursuing the Palestinian fedayee . This duty will naturally double in the future as the Palestinian navy develops. Of course, I mean by development the development of the will of he who sails in the small boat in the Mediterranean. I am not talking about development in the technical sense of the word but about development in the sense of a continuous development of will. The important thing is to fight.

Question: Is Al-'Awwam [not further identified] a Palestinian.

Brother Abu 'Ammar replied: Yes he is Palestinian. I would like to ask people who have been terrified by the Israeli technological progress the following: Is not the technological progress U.S. progress? Well, did not the Vietnamese directly confront the U.S. technology? Yes. And there was willpower. The Vietnamese achieved victory over all the U.S. technology. Therefore, why should we not achieve victory? I have no doubt that we will achieve victory. It is merely a question of time, no more and no less. Victory is inevitable. However, unfortunately the Arabs are pulling in the opposite direction.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, in a recent speech you made you asked where the Arab masses are. Thus, could not the problem lie in the street itself?

Brother Abu 'Ammar replied: I said: I do not want your prayers; I want your swords. I asked during the Arab people's conference: Where are our Arab nation's masses of 9 and 10 June 1967? Where are they? Where are the masses of the Algerian revolution? Where are the masses which resisted Templer's [Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer] alliance? There was a project to establish an alliance. Yet the masses rose and resisted Templer's alliance. Today, there are bases in the Egyptian countryside, in Ra's Banas, in Somalia, Sudan and Jazirat Masirah in Oman. Where then are the masses which rose against Templer when he merely contemplated forming an alliance and establishing bases? It is my right to ask where these Arab masses are. Yet despite all this and whenever they have a chance, they ask: Where is the Palestinian revolution? In truth, I felt happy when I read statements by Ben Bella, in which he said: Stop making the Palestinian revolution shoulder more than it can bear. Yes, what is required is for the Arab masses to play a role. Thus, brothers, I say that the situation is very grave.

Question: You said that Israel may deal a blow?

Brother Abu 'Ammar went on: They are now preparing for a blow. The United States and Israel are preparing for this blow.

Question: Do you think that Begin's situation in light of the results of the elections enables him to do so?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: Unfortunately the Israelis disagree on everything except the issue of dealing a blow. On the contrary, the internal situation may help Begin to deal a blow. Maybe more than just help, because the internal situation constitutes a motive for Begin to avoid facing the various internal, political, economic, social and denominational problems that are worsening among the various factions of the Israelis such as the religious groups, the Sephardim and the Ashkenazim, both western and eastern. It is natural that Begin tries to avoid facing such a mosaiclike society. How can he do that? Either by carrying out a muscle-flexing operation as was the case when he hit the Iraqi nuclear reactor and threatened Libya and Saudi Arabia, or by directing all pressure toward Syria while intensifying his attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Palestinian revolution. This is the U.S.-Israeli plan.

Question: Philip Habib has returned to the area. Don't you think that his return may hinder the possibility you have just mentioned?

Answer: I think that Philip Habib's mission has been buried by the strike on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Question: Then, why is he here? What is behind his shuttle tours in this area?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: Don't forget that he is trying to entrench the U.S. line in the area. He is also trying to guide the strike intended to crush the Palestinian revolution.

Question: Speaking generally, this could be true; however, don't you think Habib is also trying to prevent a Syrian-Israeli confrontation?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: That is possible, yet the issue is much bigger than Philip Habib. Unfortunately, some parties are still trying to obtain and are begging for a U.S. cover. In my opinion, Habib's mission is to further entrench the U.S. presence in the area. The continuation of Habib's mission humiliates the Arab nation, particularly after the frequent Israeli threats to the Palestinian revolution, the joint forces and the Syrian Army and after the strike on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The continuation of this mission humilates the Arab nation and belittle the Arab's brains.

Question: On the Lebanese level, it was noticed that the PLO did not participate in the recent contacts and consultations although it is a basic party in the Lebanese equation. What do you think of this?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: We are careful to adhere to our commitments to the Lebanese Government. We have no relations with any other party. We are careful to adhere to our commitments to the legitimate Lebanese authority represented in President Sarkis, the prime minister and the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. We have agreements with this authority including the Cairo agreement and its annexes as well as agreements decided by the various Arab summit conferences in Baghdad, Tunis and Bayt ad-Din. So when time comes to implement what was agreed on in Bayt ad-Din, we will be ready to implement our part. You know that what was agreed on in Bayt ad-Din stipulates severing relations with Israel, achieving Lebanese-Lebanese accord, Lebanese-Syrian accord and finally Lebanese-Palestinian accord. We are committed to all this.

Question: Yet, there is the Lebanese working paper which is....

Abu 'Ammar interrupts saying: This paper was rejected by the Arab followup committee. It was rejected and matters were restored to what was agreed on before, because what was agreed on in Bayt ad-Din ratifies what had been agreed on during the previous Arab summit meetings. Actually, the Bayt ad-Din resolutions were derived from the Tunis summit meeting.

Question: There are talks on the possibility of reconsidering the Cairo agreement. What is your stand on such a development?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: Well, let all those who talk about this say whatever they want; let them put forward whatever theories they like. As for me, I say that there are agreements that control my relations with the Lebanese authority. I am committed to these agreements with the Lebanese authority and on the land.

Question: You hold many nearly periodic meetings with various Arab leaders but not so with President Sarkis. Why?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: Actually, the only thing that prevents such meetings is the security situation. I cannot go to Ba'abda under the protection of the Phalangists. I doubt that the president would expect this of me, at least for security reasons. I have told President Sarkis that I will be ready to meet him whenever he wants but at any place other than Ba'abda, for example, at his country residence, his summer resort, in Shtawrah or in Bayt ad-Din.

Question: Should President Sarkis accept that, do you have anything to say to him?

Answer: Naturally, there are many things which we may tell him.

Question: What, for example?

Answer: We may tell him of our ideas with regard to the Lebanese crisis.

Question: Do you think that there are certain new things pertaining to the Lebanese crisis which Sarkis does not yet know?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: I do not think so. I say, with regard to the Lebanese crisis, there is a basic matter. It is severing relations with Israel, then the Lebanese-Lebanese accord, and then after that they are welcome to implement what was agreed on at the Arab summit conferences.

Question: But you may have heard, Brother Abu 'Ammar, that the Phalangists handed President Sarkis a statement on the issue of cooperation with Israel. They put it at his disposal.

Abu 'Ammar interrupts the question: Let President Sarkis reveal this statement. If he has such a paper, is there any need to hide it? Let the president reveal it. Let the president reveal it! Is such talk possible? Today they said the president received this paper. Then let him reveal it. Let the president reveal it because if we accept this, then why should I not go to Egypt, which is more important than the Phalangists? At least the Egyptian people are there. If I accept this logic, then why should I reject Camp David?

Is there anybody who can say that Sa'd Haddad is not part of the Lebanese Front. This talk was contained in statements and instructions from the command of the Lebanese Army. Had we not exposed the contacts and submitted a copy of them to the prime minister at that time, Premier Salim al-Huss, there would not have been a demand for his trial and expulsion from the army.

Up to this moment, (Al-Yarzi), of the Ministry of Defense, is still having contacts with Sa'd Haddad directly or indirectly. More than this, some elements came from Sa'd Haddad and went on military scholarships on behalf of the Lebanese Army. I want to say and ask: Is the apparatus between (Al-Yarzi) and Sa'd Haddad open or closed? There is not only a communications apparatus but also open channels with Sa'd Haddad. The strange thing is that they continued to ask for the presence of the army in the south. Now the army in the south has 1,500 soldiers in accordance with what the armistice agreement stipulated in 1949. I challenge them to increase this by one single soldier. Furthermore, why has not the Lebanese Army reached the border strip? I have the right to ask. There are 1,500 soldiers in the south and 500 in Kawkaba. There are 2,000 soldiers. Now, why has not the Lebanese Army regained the occupied border strip? They used to say that the Palestinian resistance did not allow the army to enter the south. But now we see that there are 2,000 Lebanese soldiers in the south. This is more than the armistice agreement with Israel allows. I have a question: Why did Israel allow that? Why did it allow the arrival of this number in the south with the presence of the international force and not permit it before the presence of these forces in the south?

Question: Are the 500 soldiers present with Sa'd Haddad included in this force?

Brother Abu 'Ammar answered: Of course, otherwise why did not Israel permit an army force to enter Arzun? Because the number exceeds what was agreed on. Thus it prevented it from entering. But today there are 500 soldiers with Sa'd Haddad, 1,500 sent recently and 500 in Kawkaba. This, as you can see, calls for an explanation. Why has Israel changed its stands? I have the right to ask. If these things are brought up, I have the right to raise them.

Brothers, this was the second part of the interview in the last issue of AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI with General Commander Brother Abu 'Ammar. We will present the third part tomorrow.

DPFLP ATTACKS HABIB PLAN'S 'AGGRESSIVE GOALS'

JN132214 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut--The DPFLP has stressed that the plan submitted by Philip Habib to Begin making Israel a main party with a decisive voice in the Lebanese issue and driving Syria and the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon clearly exposes the aggressive goals of the U.S. policy toward the region and its patriotic and progressive forces.

In a statement issued in Beirut today, the front said that forestalling the goals of the U.S. envoy's mission, the movements of the U.S. administration and the spread of the Israeli aggressiveness requires immediate and decisive measures on the part of Arab patriotic forces, particularly the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, against Israel's interests in the region and increasing the scope of support and aid for the Arab frontline confrontation forces in order to deter the onslaught of the Israeli enemy and foil the attempts being made to take Camp David out of its tight spot.

'ARAFAT-LED DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA 9-10 JUL

For Belgrade TANJUG and Voice of Palestine accounts of the visit to Yugoslavia by a PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, including a report of 'Arafat's talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, see the Yugoslav section of the 9 July East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AS-SADAT SPEECH ON OCCASION OF NDP ANNIVERSARY

NC112212 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1950 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Speech by President Anwar as-Sadat at a meeting of the National Democratic Party held at President as-Sadat's Al-Ma'murah resthouse in Alexandria on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the party--live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers and sisters, members of the National Democratic Party [NDP]: Many happy returns on this day. On this day 3 years ago we met in this same place to begin the process of building the NDP. We met on a day and a date dear to us all. It was 10 Ramadan, which immortalized, among other things, the splendid heroic struggle of the Egyptian Armed Forces when they crossed, not only with their people but with the whole Arab nation, the disgrace, defeat, division and all the backwardness we had experienced throughout the centuries and achieved for their people and their Arab nation a new history. Soon after this the world recorded the rise of the new sixth power in our contemporary world.

On this day 3 years ago we actually began the process of building the NDP and the parties which are destined to survive and achieve the hopes of the people. Three years are insignificant in the building of any party, but the past 3 years were full of distinguished work. The most magnificent thing that it has achieved and is trying to achieve is victory for Egypt in the three battles which we have to wage--the building of peace, the building of prosperity and the building of democracy--just as we achieved victory in the glorious October battle.

Three years in the space of time, in the life of a people and in the life of a party may not be much, but the past 3 years were full and flourishing. We accepted the challenge, this challenge which is represented, as I told you, in the three battles--peace, prosperity and democracy. Each battle is complementary to the other battles; that is to say, we cannot separate the battle of building peace from the battle of building prosperity or from the battle of building democracy. Without peace it is impossible to build prosperity and without democracy it is impossible to build prosperity. Democracy primarily means security and safety so an individual can use all his talents to achieve prosperity for himself and for his people also. Therefore, the three battles are inseparable and must go side-by-side. We cannot say: Let us leave, for example, the battle of prosperity today while we build the battle of peace. We also cannot say that we shall build prosperity or peace without the building of democracy or that it can wait for a while until we complete this building. No! The three battles must proceed closely together.

In the past 3 years much has been achieved. Let us review each battle. In the peace battle, for example, after the establishment of the NDP in this place, the Camp David accords were accomplished. In 1979 we signed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in fulfillment of the first part of the Camp David accords.

During a period of 9 months in 1979 Israel vacated 80 percent of Sinai in implementation of the treaty that we signed in March of that year. God willing, we will take over the remaining 20 percent next April when we will stand on the international boundaries as provided for in the treaty. The second part of the peace battle is that related to the Palestinian autonomy. Our Arab brothers deliberately continue to cast doubt about this. They did not read the Camp David [agreements] when we agreed on them but started their opposition even before the text was announced. The matter was a scheme. When the Camp David agreement was announced, they were taken by their pride of ignorance and have refused to read the Camp David [agreement] to this day.

The second part of Camp David relates to the Palestinian autonomy. We did not tackle the solution of the Palestinian problem because this concerns the Palestinians themselves. Moreover, I had declared before the European Parliament and I repeat again that the Palestinians must undertake their own question and sit with the Israelis to arrive at a solution of their problem. We are all behind them, supporting and backing them. They must undertake their own question.

Protesting that at the second Camp David Egypt assumed the responsibility for solving the Palestine question, excluding the Palestinians or the Arab nation, is just a continuation of ignorance and a deliberate raising of slogans and an attempt to conceal facts. We have never undertaken to solve the Palestine question. In the second part of Camp David we undertook one thing: the termination of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and the end of the Israeli military rule once the results of the autonomy elections were announced. This calls for the termination of the Israeli military rule and the Israeli civil administration and the return of the Palestinians from the Israeli prisons and detention camps to their families, as Palestinian women asked me at the Dome of the Rock in 1977.

This is the second part of Camp David. Egypt did not and will not speak for the Palestinians and it did not and will not discuss the core of the question. Egypt is, however, determined to implement the Camp David agreement, namely, the termination of the Israeli occupation and the establishment of the Palestinian autonomy for 5 years. Instead of letting the Israeli occupation be eternal and indefinite, Egypt insists on terminating it and on setting 5 years as a period during which the Palestinians will rule themselves. At the end of 3 years, the Palestinians will determine their own future. In Camp David we laid down a provision. Maybe they are all listening to me now. The provision says that the Palestinians shall have the right of veto; they can reject any agreement that will not achieve their aspiration or their ambitions or will not achieve what they desire for themselves.

This was the second part of Camp David in the peace question. We have concluded the first part related to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. I declare before you and before the whole world that both sides, Egypt and Israel, have been fully implementing their commitments in the part related to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and there are absolutely no problems.

Yesterday, an agreement was reached on the multinational force and what remains is the signing of the agreement. There are absolutely no problems. You know we resorted to this because the Soviet Union had threatened at the United Nations to exercise its veto. I had asked our delegate Dr 'Ismat to contact the Soviets officially and to contact the UN circles there. He informed me that the Soviet Union refuses and will exercise its veto.

That is why we resorted to the multinational force agreement among us, Israel and the United States. It is a ridiculous matter because why should the Soviet Union get angry and why is it so bad when it had established something called the World Peace Council which has sent a peace prize to [Syrian President] Hafiz al-Asad for bombarding Zahlah, Allepo, Homs and Hamah. Al-Asad has bombarded his country--Allepo, Homs and Hamah--with the tanks and guns which the Syrian people had purchased to defend themselves. He has besieged Zahlah with its elderly people, women and children. He has deserved a peace prize from the Soviet Union! The prize was presented to him by a member of the Progressive Party here in Egypt. The Progressive Party has presented a gift to Hafiz al-Asad because of Zahlah, Homs, Allepo and Hamah.

Well, my brother, Egypt and Israel have accepted peace and we have demarcated and planned. Moreover, the land is ours and the area is ours. Why are you upset? Regrettably, the Soviet Union is still pushing Syria and the Palestinians--and this is the mentality of the Soviet Union--and is trying to return to the area after Egypt had finally expelled it from it.

Perhaps the recent maneuver, which you have heard about, and the landing that took place in Syria clearly explain the extent of the Soviet Union's bankruptcy and the extent of the bankruptcy of the Syrian regime, which is in need of the protection of the Soviet Union to maintain Hafiz al-Asad in the seat of power. By God, if this is the way they act, we will never place the fate of the Arab nation in the hands of such people. Never!

Also concerning the issue of peace, as you know, God willing, at the beginning of next month--that is after the feast or during the feast--I shall leave for the United States to meet with President Reagan. We are now preparing all the necessary studies and we are exchanging with the United States all the information concerning this meeting to enable us to bolster the peace process. Here we have the right to say with pride to everyone that we do not have a problem with Israel now. Never! The treaty has placed everything in its place. Eighty percent of Sinai has returned [to Egypt], we have agreed on a multinational force, 20 percent [of the territory] will be returned next April, God willing. The two sides are ready for this. We say with pride that Egypt's Arab and Islamic responsibility is historical. For the sake of this, we were not content with the first part of Camp David, namely, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. A comprehensive peace must be established in the area by resolving the Palestinian issue. The beginning of the road to a resolution, as you know, is that the Israeli occupation over the Palestinian territory in the West Bank and Gaza should end. We have a responsibility and we shall remain responsible whether the others like it or not and whether they agree or not. We are not speaking on behalf of the Palestinians nor on behalf of the Arabs. Never! We speak on behalf of Egypt's historic responsibility which is to end the Israeli occupation so that the Palestinians themselves will take charge of resolving their issues. I repeat: The Palestinians must take their issue in their hands and sit with the Israelis in Al-'Arish to solve their problem with Israel, and all of us will be behind the Palestinians supporting them.

With regard to the building of peace, I might have to speak to you about the Arab attitude--but there is nothing new in that. From time to time we read statements in the Arab press just as we used to hear about the attacks. There used to be attacks; now, in addition to the attacks, there are also statements on Arab solidarity and so on and so forth. We have already expressed our views on this subject. We have an open heart and an open mind. However, Egypt must not be expected, for instance, to return to the line they have been taking and which they know full well will lead to nothing. Throughout 33 years, this line embodied continuous defeats. This has been and is still their adopted line. If they are asking us to return to this line, we say: Sorry.

On the other hand, we did not sever relations with them. It was they who suspended these relations. If they want, let them restore [these relations]. As for us, we will not go to any of them. Never! We will not entreat anybody. [applause] If, during the past period, they were entertaining the belief that we will go to them [to ask for economic assistance] in the wake of the siege that they imposed on Egypt, their attempts to strangle Egypt and their complaint to the international monetary fund against Egypt and everything else that happened--I say thank God, as you heard me say before.

Indeed, this is a happy day on which we meet to commemorate the anniversary of what we started here 3 years ago by establishing the NDP. This year, God Almighty so desired to maintain his blessing on Egypt. Therefore, he provided us with the means that would make us do without any one of them. Praise be to God. This is a gift from God. I have already said that. Perhaps this is a message to them that God's hand is over our hand--praise be to God.

Concerning the building of prosperity, we remember the battle of 10 Ramadan. Today, in these moments, yesterday and tomorrow and--with the will of God--forever, an entire army of Egypt's youth will stage a battle no less important than the battle of Ramadan in the way of sacrifice.

I call on all the Egyptian youth and on all the universities to go there and see for themselves. What for? Because I want them to see how our youth are fighting a battle which is entirely similar to the military battle. However, this is a battle for construction; a battle for rebuilding; a battle for prosperity; a battle for increased production.

This is a multipronged battle! Increased production aims at providing food. By the will of God, we will be self-sufficient in our food before 1985. [There is] the battle for building a town or two, 50,000 every year [as heard]; the battle for building agricultural industries; for increasing agriculture and export and for financing the local market. Increased production is a fundamental matter for controlling prices internally and for controlling inflation. I have astounding statistics about what is being achieved. However, I will speak about these only at the right moment. We are seeing them [the achievements] and all the people will be seeing them with me via television, by the will of God, from now until the end of this year.

This is the battle being waged by our youth. They are working day and night. They are living in tents--exactly like the soldiers--just as our boys were sitting for 7 years along the banks of the canal spitting sand. But the effendis are sitting in Cairo, using air conditioning and hot water and they are dissatisfied. Our boys were spitting sand and making the crossing; they made a mircale and did not ask for anything. As for the others, the impotents whose hearts are filled with black hatred, they are asking for the fruit [of others' work]. One wishes that they would have been satisfied with justice, but they are full of hatred.

This is the battle for prosperity as embodied by what is happening in As-Salihiyah and in all parts of Egypt. I have statistics! The same applies to production and to the companies that carried out the agricultural development. I have the statistics, but I prefer the people to see them in situ, in production. Let us not talk about mere numbers, let the television go there and we will let them in so that the people can hear and see for themselves. The battle for building prosperity is proceeding in full force, in full capacity, because security and tranquillity are prevailing. God, praise be to His name, has so desired to put His hands over our hands in this respect too and to bless us. Thus, we are no longer in need of anyone's help because we have what is needed to build Egypt's prosperity.

This is the battle of prosperity. There still remains the battle of democracy. If there is a comment to make, I want to congratulate you on the third anniversary of our party. I want to say that the building of the NDP shall be remembered hundreds of years from today, God willing. It will be remembered as the first profound sign of the building of democracy in Egypt. We have always been honest with ourselves, with our God and with our people.

The constitution has been amended to provide for democracy and the multiplicity of parties. The remaining articles of the constitution provide for democracy, the supremacy of the law, security and safety for every citizen. Thank God, Egypt has become in this area--both the Arab area and the Middle East area--an island of security, safety and democracy in which the wealth of the people is distributed among the people and not among the distinguished class, the ruling class or individuals who impose their authority on the people.

The constitutional institutions have been established. The experiment is going on day after day. First the People's Assembly was established. Now we have the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. Many other institutions were established, such as the specialized national councils, the president of the republic's advisors body and the press as the fourth estate. The Higher Press Council was formed, and it should start performing its duties. All the signposts--or we are doing everything that lights the way toward democracy every day.

However, as I told you on 14 May, regrettably, the democratic practice by others is still completely backward. When I spoke about opposition, I mean we really need opposition. Why? Because, we you heard me say, in democracy opposition is essential, exactly as in the case of a court of law. In order for court measures to be right, there must be a judge, a prosecution general and a lawyer. Thus, in democracy there must be a ruling majority party and an opposition. This is the custom of the democratic systems in the world, which have so far achieved development for the peoples we have seen, and we hope to build the same in Egypt as in the countries of Western Europe, the United States and Canada.

Regrettably, it seems that the practices before 23 July and after the 23 July revolution by the centers of power are still haunting the minds of certain people. They imagine that settling accounts or black malice can be called opposition. From time to time we see certain manifestations of this. We see them, for instance, in certain prayer leaders who stand up in the pulpits of mosques and use the most abusive words. They use such words in pulpits of mosques. They believe that sheltered by democracy they can behave in such a way to express their spite. It is a matter of spite.

We have seen it in the recent action of the lawyers--the fabricated issue. What happened? By God, I thank the lawyers of Alexandria, because they are the ones who raised the issue. In San Stefano [in Alexandria] we met and they expressed their opinion: The lawyers of Egypt are with Egypt and its aims; they are not at all against Egypt and its aims. This is a fact. This is what the Alexandria lawyers have said.

The Lawyers Association Council is against Egypt and against its aims, and claims that this is the will of the lawyers. This is the whole story. At the Alexandria meeting I expressed all of this. We have seen these manifestations before. The Lawyers Association is on Egypt-Sudan street, or Ramsis Street, and the Engineers Association is on the same street. One day they brought the mothers of the students of the Engineering faculty who lined up on Ramsis Street and began making noises. Why? Because, as they said, the vehicles going in both directions will see that the regime in Egypt will fall. This state continued. Naturally those behind it were communists, reactionaries and what I call black malice. This came to an end when Mustafa Khalil took over the Engineers Asocition. The Lawyers Association Council wanted to do this once again. But this happened in 1972; that is, 8 or 9 years have passed and it is over. The Lawyers Association Council put up placards on Ramsis Street. Interior Minister Nabawi did not want to tell me about this. Those who told me passed that road and read the placards put up by the Lawyers Association Council in the name of the lawyers. Regrettably, this is abuse that definitely angers the lawyers of Egypt. [applause]

The Alexandria governor came to me yesterday in a state of emotion, as if the world were at an end. In the People's Assembly a law for the Lawyers Association will be enacted. The Alexandria lawyers say this process will be serious and so on and so forth. Indeed, even if a law has been enacted, what does this mean? It means that the People's Assembly will discuss the case before the whole people. Nothing will take place in secret and the state is not shaken by anyone. However, when abuse reaches the point of distorting Egypt and its images, I say: No, I am sorry. No matter what the cost is, even if it is one of the state's authorities, I will place it before the people. I will never allow this abuse.

The abuse reached the point of distorting Egypt and its image. The meetings that this council attended on behalf of the lawyers stabbed Egypt, democracy and the supremacy of law. They had with them Iraqi lawyers at a time when Saddam Husayn hanged 22 of his colleagues in the higher command. He even attended their hanging. The Iraqis defended Saddam Husayn and Egypt's Lawyers Association Council attacked democracy and Egypt and distorted its image.

Does this express the views of the lawyers? This is, regrettably, the whole story. I will send a letter to the People's Assembly speaker tomorrow evening and ask him the following: I will tell him that these people have exceeded their limits. So please, People's Assembly, the legislative authority, investigate this issue and announce the results publicly to the people so that they will hear it. [applause]

What does this mean? If certain people imagine that when something arises every now and then the world will collapse they are idiots. In the same vein, when the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra incident occurred they were disappointed because it did not develop further and was foiled. Why is there this spite against their country? What was the result of this? The result was that I complained to the people on 14 May that the opposition was not an opposition but a grudge. We want an opposition because it is essential for our democratic system. We want multiple parties and an opposition that is as strong as the ruling party.

What is the result of this grudge? They have prepared a program in the United States that will be there when I arrive or 1 day earlier. In the program they mention all that I told you about under the name opposition. Naturally, they will take photos of the placards of the Lawyers Association. Those who wrote those placards will ask the opposition to take photos of the placards of the Egyptian lawyers. This has reached us. Do you know what is the aim of this program? It seeks to portray Anwar as-Sadat as like the shah of Iran: Americans, beware of putting your hands in his, because if you do this he will one day fall like the shah of Iran, and you Americans do not know the state of affairs. The program is indeed ready. I told Mansur Hasan this. We heard the first news report on U.S. television to prepare for the program. The report was disseminated. In Egypt there is no censorship.

For your information, there is no censorship of the press or on outgoing cables. In Israel there is censorship on outgoing cables to this day. Not in Egypt! Those attacking, in the name of the lawyers, the democracy in Egypt are now hearing me. There is no censorship. They attacked Egypt in the United States, Algeria, Damascus and in Rabat and then returned home. Nobody told them a thing. No. This time I want the Peoples Assembly--the legislative authority--to bring this before the people without ambiguity, so that every person may define his place. My advice to those wasting their time is that they will never be able to shake the country. Thanks to God, Egypt is at the peak of its splendid victories abroad and at home. [applause] I am well aware of the facts and have no doubt at all. [As-Sadat was responding to indistinct remarks from unidentified individual.]

What concerns me is that you are a responsible party now. Why? Because as we see there are those who talk of the opposition and take cover behind democracy, while we take no measures. You must beware of those who conceal themselves behind democracy and the opposition seeking rancorous, egoistic leadership objectives. You must tackle them with ethics.

We must not lose our ethics. Never! We must not lose our values, which are those of Egypt. However, we must tackle them with ethics. Ultimately, as we all know, only the right thing will prevail.

I would like to seize this occasion, on the third anniversary of our party, to say to those attempting to waste their and the country's time that nobody will take notice of this.

On the question of the lawyers: Since the Alexandria event I regarded the question as over. In fact, I considered it as over because the Alexandria lawyers expressed their views reflecting the opinion of all the lawyers. However, on the events which followed that I say no. By God, if you were to take this course, let everything be clearly put before the people so that the people will judge. We will all respect the people's judgment.

I hope that the lesson will be enough, so that nobody will attept to waste the country's time, because we have no time for this.

I told you that an army, just like the armed forces, was working in As-Salihiyah. There are 50,000 feddans and a city there. By next year, God willing, there will be 100,000 feddans and two cities. The year after there will be 150,000 feddans and three cities. We are proceeding ahead, God willing.

I am declaring before you, not as leader of the National Democratic Party but as a man responsible for all the Egyptian family, that I will take anyone attempting to waste time and put him to hard labor there. [applause] Yes, by God. If necessary, I will tell the defense minister to send them to work there and to see what is taking place there and know that God is just and that we have no time to waste.

Ramadan this year falls in July. July is the month of the 23 July revolution. Many happy returns. This year marks the 29th anniversary of the 23 July revolution. Twenty-nine years have passed since I came here on 26 July to oust the king on behalf of the Revolution Command Council.

God willing, next year we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the July revolution and the return of all Sinai. Our programs for increasing production, the cities and for solving the housing problem, agriculture and prices will have been implemented.

In fact, this will be in 1982. I have told you that every year will be better than the previous one, God willing. This year, thanks to God, is better than last year. Next year, God willing, will be better. As I told you, thank God, God has blessed us. In 1972, as you have heard me say, I was looking for $1 million to send to the World Bank before it declared Egypt bankrupt. We looked for $1 million for 1 week in Egypt. Mashhur [the chairman of the Suez Canal Authority] will give us, God willing, $1.2 billion this year. Ahmad Hilal [petroleum minister] has overcome all barriers. [applause] Thank God, it is not like 1972 when we looked for 1 week to find $1 million. Today we have $1.2 billion in revenue from the Canal and several billions from Hilal. Thank God there is the oil and the gas.

We thank Almighty God. We are not conceited at all. We also do not forget that the responsibility of this people, who placed their turst in us, dictates that we work even with our fingernails. This is what our children are doing in As-Salihiyah today. I want all the Egyptian people to go out and see the new army which came after the armed forces had done their duty in Ramadan, October. They are working throughout the year and, God willing, they are going ahead.

Thank God, tomorrow will be better than today and the day after tomorrow will be better than tomorrow. God willing, we shall meet next year on the fourth anniversary of the NDP and the 30th anniversary of the 23 July revolution to celebrate the beginning of the appearance of the prosperity programs in the most glaring manner--the control of prices, inflation and everything else. This is not new; we are working on this. Large parts of these programs are being implemented, because I have asked for their completion by the end of this year, God willing. Everything is going ahead. I consider this to be a blessing from Almighty God. "From the land that is clean and good, by the will of its cherisher, springs up produce, rich after its kind." [Koranic verse] Let us be a clean and good land, irrespective of what happens. Let us remain good: Let us remain faithful to our people, the toiling masses of our people, the broad base whose support for us has never shaken. This base, before the effendis, used to respond immediately and absorb and understand everything. They are the ones who know the meaning of shame.

I pray Almighty God, if he grants me long life, to meet with you here next year to celegrate the fourth anniversary of our party, the 30th anniversary of the July revolution, the return of Sinai, the programs of prosperity, building peace and democracy. God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

AS-SADAT ATTACKS LAWYERS ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

Statement to MAY

NC122331 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA)--In the weekly newspaper MAY, which will be published tomorrow, President Anwar as-Sadat spoke about the truth of what is happening in the Lawyers Association. He said that the Association Council has no concern except to abuse and condemn all the government positions. He said that the Association Council alleges that it speaks on behalf of all the lawyers. This is a big lie because the Association Council rejects the peace treaty with Israel. Does this mean that all Egypt's lawyers are against peace?

In his statement President as-Sadat pointed out that the Lawyers Association Council is not content with this. It presumptuously brags and alleges that there is no democracy in Egypt and that the people are led by iron and fire; that liberties and rights are lost; and that man has no security or safety in Egypt. As-Sadat said: I clearly tell those who use opposition as a coverup and exploit the supremacy of law to abuse Egypt, twist facts and distort everything before the whole world: No! It is enough!

In his statement to MAY President as-Sadat expressed his sadness over what is happening in the Lawyers Association now that the problems of the Engineers and Journalists Associations are over. He said that the problems of the Lawyers Association remain to be solved and stressed that it will be solved. He said that the General Assembly of the Lawyers held a meeting and elections were held to choose members for the new Association Council. He said that the issue needs 2 or 3 years for the term of the present council to expire. President as-Sadat said that in his opinion there are two solutions: The first is that the state should take administrative measures against anyone who uses opposition as a pretext, takes shelter in democracy and harms it. As-Sadat says that he is against this solution. He spoke about the second solution, which he prefers: to leave the matter to the people and the People's Assembly, which speaks on behalf of the people, to express their views on what is happening in the Lawyers Association Council, which has no concern other than to condemn and abuse Egypt. President as-Sadat stressed that it is no longer in the public interest to remain silent about this problem. The act of selling mother Egypt and distorting its image everywhere for whomever pays more requires that we pause to ponder those who are using the opposition as a pretext and persisting in abusing, biting and distorting Egypt. I say to these people with all clarity: No! It is enough! From now on the people will not allow them to persist in this wrong against their mother Eygpt.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports in its issue, which will be published tomorrow, Monday, that People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib has scheduled a session that will be held tomorrow, Monday, to read the letter he has received from President as-Sadat, in which he asks the People's Assembly to investigate certain members of the Lawyers Association Council who have exceeded their limits, abused Egypt and tried to distort it. President as-Sadat referred to this letter in the speech he delivered yesterday evening at the celebrations marking the third anniversary of the establishment of the National Democratic Party. In his speech President as-Sadat said that Egypt's lawyers support Egypt and its aims are not against Egypt. This fact was confirmed by the Alexandria lawyers, but the Lawyers Association Council behaves in such a way that it distorts Eygpt's image to the point that certain members of the council attended meetings in the name of the lawyers of Egypt, meetings that were devoted to slandering Egypt.

Message to People's Assembly

NC131342 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The People's Assembly today resumed its sessions under the chairmanship of its speaker, Dr Sufi Abu Talib. At the beginning of the session, Dr Abu Talib read the text of the message which the president of the republic sent to the assembly regarding the Lawyers Association's violations. The following is the text of the message:

It has been observed that the Lawyers Association's Council has been involving the association in situations that have no connection at all with the public interest and that contradict the national unanimity on matters which do not fall within the sphere of sound trade unionist action. For example, the council has adopted a line hostile to the policy of peace which the people almost unanimously approved in a public referendum on 19 April 1979. It has also adopted a stand against the principle of the supremacy of the law that is considered one of the basic pillars of rule. This principle was unanimously approved by the people on more than one occasion. The jurists have shown great enthusiasm for this principle and strongly adhered to it because of its respect for the rights of individuals and groups and because of the state's commitment to the idea of legitimacy and the rule of the law.

In his message, the president adds: The elements dominating the association's council were not content with this, but they involved themselves at meetings inside the association and outside the country in adopting shameful stands that our noble people, who are known for their deep loyalty to their homeland and civilization, reject. These elements participated with hostile sides in distorting the image of democracy in Egypt, casting doubts on the accomplishments which the people achieved after a long struggle and spreading lies about Egypt, its policy and the stands of its people.

This conduct is an improper departure from the national unanimity declared through the sound constitutional cham[illegible] violation of the limits of the trade unionist powers and a challenge of the mass[illegible]e lawyers, who have declared their rejection of these actions and resentment of [illegible] exploitation of their name in actions harmful to the beloved homeland.

At the end of his message, the president asks the People's Assembly to investigate this matter and announce the facts to the people.

The assembly has decided to refer the message to the Assembly's General Committee, which will hold a meeting after the morning session.

Committee to Investigate

NC132142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] At the beginning of its evening session today under the chairmanship of its speaker, Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly agreed to form a factfinding committee to investigate the Lawyers Association's incidents. The committee will be chaired by Deputy Speaker Muhammar Rashwan and will include in its membership Hafiz Badawi, Albert Barsum Salamah, Mukhtar Hani, Dr Sami Layla, Dr Hilmi al-Habibi, Dr Sahir al-Qalamawi and Dr Mustafa Sa'id.

The assembly received this morning a message from the president of the republic requesting it to investigate the Lawyers Association's excesses.

AS-SADAT INSTRUCTS 'ALI TO BOOST AFRICA RELATIONS

NC122242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA)--In its issue that will be published tomorrow, Monday, the weekly newspaper MAY reports that President as-Sadat has sent specific instructions to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali to do his utmost and concentrate on Egypt's relations with the African countries. As-Sadat's instructions say that the foremost and basic concern must be to strengthen relations between Egypt and Africa.

Following the Nairobi summit conference, the Foreign Ministry submitted a report, which included several recommentations and a working program for large-scale Egyptian moves in Africa, aimed at strengthening relations between Egypt and all African countries and confronting any attempts to affect these relations.

MAY says that President as-Sadat has asked for the following goals to be achieved immediately:

1. Promoting and developing cooperation between Egypt and the other Nile basin countries, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire, and preparing for a summit conference of the presidents of the republics of the Nile basin countries.

2. Increasing the budget of the fund in aid of economic cooperation with Africa. Presently $2 million is offered by Egypt free to cover the expenses of Egyptian experts and qualified persons sent to African countries.

3. Preparing a [illegible]able to invite the leaders of the African countries to visit Egypt and to send high-ranking Egyptian officials to visit the African countries to participate in all African conferences and symposiums and to exchange information with Africa.

4. To expand the basis for accepting African students in Egyptian universities and institutes.

AFP REPORTS AS-SADAT CRITICISM OF U.S. 'ZIONISTS'

NC131733 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (AFP)--President Anwar as-Sadat today accused "Zionist" circles in the United States of trying to "sabotage" his upcoming visit to the United States, during which he will meet American President Ronald Reagan in early August. Mr as-Sadat was quoted in the weekly publication MAY as saying: "Certain Zionist elements do not want my visit to succeed. They do not want Egypt to have an influential role in the Middle East."

The president vehemently criticized a report by the American ABC television network which highlighted Egypt's political and economic failures. Mr as-Sadat said that it "distorted" the truth about his government and was used by certain Zionists to "embarass" him in front of the American people and the Reagan administration.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISRAELI RAID CONVENES

Conference Topics

JN021223 Baghdad INA in English 1212 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA)--An international conference to discuss the dangerous dimensions of the Zionist aggression on Iraqi nuclear installations will be held in Baghdad on July 13, it was announced here today.

Announcing this in a statement to INA today, member of Arab Ba'th Party's pan-Arab leadership Na'im Haddad said that the call for the conference came after the unanimity expressed by Arab and international parties, organizations, movements and figures and all peace and freedom loving forces on the necessity of studying the nature of this aggression and its dangerous consequences and dimensions. Mr Haddad said that the three-day conference will study the Zionist aggression which was regarded as a flagrant and frank breach of international laws and norms and a precedent that will have dangerous consequences on the future of world peace and international relations. The Iraqi official added that the conference will also discuss the dangers of the continuation of the Zionist occupation and aggression on the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab nation.

Saddam Husayn Speech

JN131428 Baghdad INA in English 1330 GMT 13 Jul 81

["Full text" of speech by President Saddam Husayn at opening session of international conference for solidarity with Iraq against imperialism and Zionism in Baghdad 13 July]

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA)--Brothers and friends, I extend to you greetings of struggle and brotherhood. On my behalf and in the name of the people and leadership of Iraq I would like to express our appreciation and gratitude for your participation in this conference for the solidarity with us against Zionist aggression.

Dear brothers and friends from the Arab homeland and the world at large, your attendance has a deep and great significance for the Arab struggle and the human struggle of all peoples of the world against imperialism, Zionism and racialism and against all forms of aggression.

The barbaric raid carried out by the Zionist entity on June 7, 1981 against the nuclear reactor in Iraq was not a normal act of aggression which we may only condemn. Rather it is a very serious act of aggression that poses a threat not only to the security and basic interests of Iraq but also to the whole Arab nation and to its legitimate interests and natural right in freedom and progress. It also initiates a serious form of aggression and expansion in whole world setting a grave precedent in the methods of aggression and concept of security adopted by aggressive states and entities. This could always pose a serious threat to international peace and security under various pretexts. The forces of progress and peace in the world therefore have to make an accurate analysis of this aggression and to take the proper, necessary and vigorious attitudes towards it.

This aggression has clearly exposed the aggressive and expansionist nature of the Zionist entity. World powers had supported this entity on the basis of a great historical distortion--the need of oppressed European Jews for a national home. Despite the fact that the Arab nation does not bear any responsibility for that oppression--whatever its reality, reasons and size were--big powers made the Arab nation pay the price for it, by severing part of the land of Palestine--liable to expansion in accordance with the Zionist entity's will--for the establishment of the so-called state of Israel.

Ever since its establishment up to the 1967 aggression, this entity was falsely pretending before the world that it desired nothing but being recognized by the Arabs and allowed to live peacefully within the borders of that part of Palestine which it had usurped and over which it had established its Zionist state. However the aggression of June 1967 made it clear to every honest and fair man in the world that this entity was not as it used to pretend or claim. Rather it is in nature and aims an aggressive and expansionist entity. It has occupied the whole of Palestine, Sinai in Egypt and the Syrian Golan Heights. Despite the agreement of the states whose territories were occupied by the Zionist entity on the Security Council Resolution [242]--which offered the Zionist entity certain advantages as a result of its aggression--this entity refused to implement the resolution. It has since maintained its occupation of the whole territory of Palestine and the other Arab territories.

Throughout the past fourteen years this entity has established a special theory in security, which is very strange and against all internationally recognized laws and norms. It launched an aggression on the Arab nation in June 1967 under the false pretext that Egypt and Syria were planning to attack it. After the occupation (of the new Palestinian and Arab territories) it embarked on establishing military settlements in the newly-occupied territories of the West Bank, Sinai and Golan Heights, claiming that this was one of its rights to maintain its security.

For many years now the Zionist entity has been launching aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance forces, committing savage crimes against towns and villages murdering women and children under the pretext of defending its security.

Then it launched its recent aggression against Iraq--which is not adjacent to it--proceeding from this same theory which entitles its advocates to launch aggression against any peace in the Arab homeland on the pretext of defending the security of the Zionist entity. This was not only what it did. It even set on murdering Iraqi and Arab scientists in certain Western European capitals, during 1981 and past years.

The Arab nation has had no illusions whatsoever about the aggressive and expansionist nature and intentions of the Zionist aggression. The motto that the Zionists have long adopted--from the Nile to the Euphrates--express their real strategy.

This entity, in fact, would not be satisfied in occupying any particular territory. It would not define its final borders even if neighbouring states recognized it within certain borders. Its constant objective is no doubt aggression, expansion, and the imposition of hegemony and blackmail over the whole region as well as checking its peoples' progress and freedom. Were there any doubts about this in the past, its aggressive and expansionist policies since the aggression of June 1967--including its last aggression against Iraq--have dispelled all doubts and clearly established these facts.

The Iraqi nuclear programme was not a secret. We have always confirmed that it is a peaceful programme and part of our Iraqi and nationalist plan for progress and development. This programme has been subject to all legal forms of international inspection whether by the International Atomic Energy Agency (I.A.E.A.) or by the states we dealt with in this respect. Nevertheless the Zionist enemy gave itself the right to destroy this programme on the pretext of that it would endanger its security, though the whole world knows that the Zionist entity has produced nuclear weapons. What does this mean?

This policy means that the Arab nation has to surrender to Zionist aggression and to be at the mercy of this aggressive and expansionist entity. In this way the Zionist entity would dictate its will on the Arab nation and prevent it from living peacefully and from realizing its legitimate objectives in freedom and progress.

The raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor serves as an indicator of the Zionist enemy's tendency to strike whenever and wherever it desires--at any plant, project or programme--in the whole Arab homeland, on the pretext that these would endanger its security. This entity will also give itself the right to decide the lines of development and progress in the Arab homeland and in defining the policies of its countries.

This theory--the last such aggressive theory in the modern age--is more dangerous than fascism and nazism. Those who close their eyes to this fact stand against principles and morality. I may frankly say to those who openly side with aggression and expansion, who encourage the most horrible and dangerous theory against all mankind and their legitimate rights in life, and who--despite all these facts--still say that they are friends of Israel, I say to all these that they are the friends of neo-Nazism and its most horrible forms which pose the gravest danger to the peace and security in the world and to the peoples' freedom.

I may tell you friends, that if the European peoples had reason for fighting--by all means and irrespective of the sacrifice involved--against fascism and nazism, the Arab people have good reason to struggle--by all legitimate means and irrespective of the sacrifice involved--against Zionism.

The principles of freedom and justice are obviously indivisible. Either they are sincerely taken as a whole--by a state or a person--or they are ignored, in which case such a state or person stands alongside the enemies of the peoples or unprincipled opportunists.

The Arab nation is not making a strange demand nor is it seeking particular rights that other free nations do not enjoy. It is fighting for freedom, sovereignty and progress. It wants to live securely on its own land and to establish sound and equal relations with the peoples of the world. It has, therefore, good reason to struggle for these aims to define its friends and enemies on these right bases.

The Arab nation is not a group of people that can surrender to aggression and blackmail. Rather, it is a great nation with a long history and a glorious past in making the history and civilization of the world. It is the nation which invented the alphabet, set the first law in the world and was one of the first nations to creatively contribute to human thought, culture, arts and science. It is the nation which embraced the great heavenly religions. Here in Mesopotamia the earliest civilization of mankind emerged. Such a nation can in no way surrender and accept servitude on its own territory. Our nation has understood and supported the world struggle against fascism and nazism, and the peoples' struggle for their freedom and independence. Therefore it has good reason to ask the world to understand and support its just causes. Otherwise it is not possible to think of a free human community whereby people cooperate on the basis of principles of right, freedom and equality.

Brother and friends, the struggle of the Arab nation against the Zionist aggression will not stop whatever strong Zionist entity becomes and whatever degree its aggressive practices reach. This struggle will continue until this nation restores its legitimate rights and guarantees its sovereignty and security. All those who bet on the possibility of the Arab nation's surrender or failure to continue struggle will no doubt be frustrated. The Arab Palestinian people--the small and dispossessed people which has been long exposed to Zionist terror--has not given in throughout the past forty years. It has challenged Zionism with all its malice and savagery. It has also challenged the imperialist forces which have stood behind Zionism. This people has taken up arms and courageously fought, offering thousands of martyrs and it will continue this course until achieving victory.

The struggle against the Zionist enemy--which will continue and escalate--has been and will remain the main stimulus to the Arab masses despite whatever weaknesses that may exist in the Arab homeland and regardless of any reasons for them. It will remain so despite whatever policies or attitudes taken by this Arab government and that.

Iraq--as an integral part of the Arab nation--does not fear the Zionist aggression. Rather this aggression further consolidates its determination to carry on its legitimate course. It believes it is its duty towards itself and its Arab nation to put all its potentials in the service of the Arab struggle against the Zionist entity and to support its brother, the Arab Palestinian people under its leadership, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The strike at Tammuz reactor will not stop the process of progress and development in Iraq. Nor will it paralyze or weaken its will of freedom and steadfastness. In fact the people which yesterday built this reactor is quite capable of building more than one such reactor and of continuing its course of freedom and progress.

Friends, I addressed the international public opinion on June 23, 1981 (in an interview with an American TV company) saying that he who actually wants peace and security to prevail in this region, has to help the Arab nation acquire a nuclear weapon because the Zionist entity has this weapon. The Zionist circles tried to mislead the international public opinion by claiming that this nation meant that Iraq was actually seeking the production of nuclear weapons or actually intends to manufacture it. I did not say this. If I wanted to say this I would have openly and publicly done it. Proceeding from confidence in our own people and in our own legitimate rights, we in Iraq do not conceal the reality of what we do or want. But I wanted to draw the world's attention to the danger posed by the possession by the Zionist entity of the nuclear weapons to peace and security in the Middle East and to peace and stability in the world. And I wanted to urge the world to take necessary measures to protect the Arab nation from the Zionist nuclear threat because the possession by the Zionist entity of a nuclear weapon enables it to impose hegemony and blackmail on the Arab nation, to stand against the will of the international community, to spread an atmosphere of terror and unstability in this vitally important region to which essential and vital interests of many people in the world are connected.

Those who fear the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world--and in this region in particular--have to take all measures necessary for disarming this aggressive and expansionist entity--which does not adhere to international laws nor does show any respect to international public opinion--of its nuclear weapons. Those who enabled the Zionist entity to acquire the nuclear weapon, namely the United States and France, bear the historical responsibility for that—before the world and before the Arabs.

As for keeping silent over the possession by the Zionist entity of nuclear weapons, and raising doubts over the right of Iraq and the Arab nation to develop even a peaceful nuclear programme, such an attitude is not only incompatible with the principles of right and justice but also a clear siding with aggression--which is obviously a hostile stand against the Arab nation.

Brothers and friends, the struggle against expansionist and aggressive Zionism is not a Palestinian or an Arab issue. Rather it is a human issue. The Zionist entity has ever since its establishment been a tool for imperialism. Throughout all stages of struggle against imperialism and for freedom and independence by all peoples of the world--in Asia, Africa and Latin America--the Zionist entity stood openly with imperialism. It had stood against the independence of the Vietnamese people offering its services to American imperialism. It had also stood against the independence of the African peoples as it is today standing against the movements of liberation and progress in Latin America while supporting at the same time the pro-American puppet regimes there. The entity is today the first ally of the racialist regime of South America. Therefore our struggle against this entity is an international human struggle and not only a national and pan-Arab nationalist struggle. Hence it is only natural that all the forces of freedom, progress and peace in the world agree on condemning Zionism as a racialist movement and on condemning the Zionist entity and its expansionist and aggressive policies. For the same reason you see the international imperialist and reactionary forces stand with and support the Zionist entity.

We deeply believe in the unity of the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence and progress. Hence Iraq's principled stand of supporting all peoples fighting for freedom and independence and all liberation movements in the world. With a profound faith and a broad activity, we will maintain this principled policy. The Zionist threats and the conspiracies of imperialist forces and their allies in the world will not check this determination.

Brothers and friends, I would like to greet and thank you for your sincere participation in this conference which was held to condemn agression, expansion and racism, and to renew optimism and the life of freedom, justice and progress in the world.

'Arafat Address

JN131219 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA)--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has called for holding an urgent Arab summit to discuss the stage that followed the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Addressing the international conference for solidarity with Iraq against imperialism and Zionism, 'Arafat called for convening the Joint Arab Defense Council for the sake of drawing up a defense plan against new-nazism represented by Israel and against the U.S. cowboy mentality. He added that the current stage dictates that a sincere and honest Arab stand be adopted. He said that the nazi, Zionist onslaught wants to impose qualitative superiority over the Arab nation and to prevent it from achieving development and progress. He said that this logic is completely rejected and that our nation will never succumb to this logic.

'Arafat attacked the United States, adding that it was behind the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and that it was the United States which supplied the Zionist entity with accurate and detailed photos of the reactor. Moreover, the United States sent a number of officials to supervise the Israeli training conducted in the Negev Desert.

'Arafat added that the Arab nation has entered a new stage and it is facing a new challenge and a crucial turning point. The Arab nation is requested to be up to this challenge.

'Arafat asserted that the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor represents a warning to our nation and the world at large. He pointed out that he possesses accurate information on the Zionist nuclear weapons. He said that the enemy currently owns 23 to 25 atomic bombs and they are all specially produced to hit all the Arab capitals. He said: It is the right of our nation to use all ways and means to defend its presence and to confront the imminent danger not only against us, but against our sons and future generations. He added as well: We are now facing a battle of survival, the battle of whether to be or not to be. Alluding to what the Arab people in Palestine and Lebanon are exposed to, 'Arafat said that this is a part of the U.S. plot against the Arab nation and added that the decision which should prevail is fighting, and fighting until victory.

The Palestinian official called for stopping the Iraqi-Iranian war, expressing his regret over the failure to respond to a cease-fire during the blessed month of Ramadan.

'Arafat asserted that the road is long and thorny and that victory will be the ally of strugglers for the sake of their right and freedom and that all the evil and conspiratorial forces will be defeated.

SADDAM HUSAYN CONFERS WITH YASIR 'ARAFAT 14 JUL

JN141025 Badhdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 14 Jul (INA)--President Saddam Husayn met here today with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. They reviewed the most important developments in the Arab arena, particularly the repeated Zionist attacks on southern Lebanon, and the means to confront these attacks. The meeting was attended by Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and armed struggle office.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 397

JN131700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1628 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA)--In the military operations conducted by the Iraqi forces, the Iranian enemy lost 139 dead and 7 stockpiles of hardware, 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 3 vehicles and 1 observation post destroyed. This was reported in Communique No 397 issued here this afternoon by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the results of the military activities in the operational sectors in the past 24 hours. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 397 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces continued to pound the forces of the regime of ignorant and racist Persians in the operational sectors. The results of the military activities last night and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Nowsud region. It was hit with various weapons, sustaining 12 killed and 2 vehicles destroyed.
B. Our units hit with various weapons enemy concentrations and positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing 28 and destroying 1 stockpile of hardware.
C. Three infantry positions destroyed in the Sumar region.
D. Four killed and one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. Five killed and one armored personnel carrier destroyed in the Dezful region.
F. Nine killed in the Shush region.
G. One of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Following a fierce battle, the enemy sustained more than 80 killed and 1 tank and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed.
H. One vehicle destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
I. One killed and one infantry position, three stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 139 killed and 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 personnel carrier, 3 vehicles, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

II. Our patrol found several bodies from previous battles in no man's land in the Abadan region.

III. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two personnel carriers, two vehicles and three mortars damaged.
C. This afternoon the Persian enemy shelled Basra with a heavy-caliber gun from the outskirts of Abadan. One civilian was martyred and five wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 July 1981

RAMADAN DISCUSSES ISRAEL, IRAN, OTHER ISSUES

JN121132 Paris AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI in Arabic 10-16 Jul 81 pp 18-23

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] While it was waging a battle to liberate its usurped land and waters from Iran, Iraq was exposed to the Israeli raid against its nuclear reactor. This means that Iraq is simultaneously facing a dual aggression from Iran and Israel. How do you assess this as to the timing, interests and objectives of this aggression?

[Answer] What has taken place and the clear link that emerged between the Persian and Zionist aggressions against the Arab nation is to us in Iraq, as a party and revolution, a very clear matter. It, however, was evident proof to many Arab citizens and to the Arab factions which have been somehow influenced by the claims of the Iranian regime that it supports the Arab revolution and that it stands alongside the Arabs for the liberation of Palestine. Naturally, all this talk and deception are mere slogans which have not been substantiated by any facts since the advent of the turbaned.

Every party and faction, for some reason or another, wanted to become convinced of the slogans of the Persian regime. There is no scientific logic with which any of these parties can prove that the new regime in Iran is the Arab revolution's ally. How can it be an ally to the Arab revolution while it is carrying out aggressions, creating problems and interfering in the affairs of the most important country with a big role in the liberation of Palestine? How can the Iranian regime contribute to the liberation of Palestine while continuing to occupy Arab territories and islands. It would have been better if the Iranian regime had returned these territories and islands it occupies before saying that it would contribute to the Arab liberation movement for the liberation of Palestine.

All indications are that the new Iranian regime which brought with it new slogans is far more dangerous that the shah's regime because it has succeeded in tampering with the sentiments of the Muslims for some time and Iraq had suffered from the consequences and the obstacles created. Everything is clear to us. There is not a shred of evidence to substantiate the seriousness of the Persian regime's claim of establishing a serious relationship with the Arabs for the liberation of Palestine.

From the practical point of view, the Zionist enemy's links and cooperation with the Persian enemy have not been cut off, whether in the sphere of intelligence of information, overt or covert means, or the radio and the press. I would like to stress here that on the fifth day of the Iranian raids on Baghdad, the Israelis attacked in an attempt to destroy the nuclear reactor. Therefore, Israel's participation on 27 September was very clear to us. The Zionists believed that we would not spot their planes in the midst of the umbrella the Iranian Air Force had created for them. The raid against the nuclear reactor will lead to a change as far as time is concerned. Iraq will given priority to studies in the scientific, technological and nuclear energy spheres for peaceful purposes. As long as there is a determination to pursue action and construction on this road, the revolution will surely gain from this raid and from every negative aspect it caused in dealing with the next stage. As Iraqis and as a party, what has taken place has also made us more convinced of the soundness of our course. This will redouble our efforts to gain time. I do not say to compensate for all the time because this is not possible. We shall continue to build what we have set out to do. We must not retreat and we must consider what we are doing as a principal and central objective for preparing for future battles.

[Question] Iraq has been and still is exerting every effort to stop the war with Iran on the basis of recognizing the usurped Arab rights. Are such efforts still being exerted following the Israeli raid and how? In your opinion, what is the reason behind the Iranian authorities' continued rejection of your call for establishing a just peace? Is it possible that Iran will accept this peace call now after the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

[Answer] It is very difficult to clearly explain the requested decision and the various aspects of the truth. Obviously, peace will not be obtained without the will of the two concerned parties. However, the positive stand of one party may give hope for obtaining peace. It has become clear to all people since the beginning of the war, even to those who disagree with us on the historic nationalist and pan-Arab demands that have been raised, that Iraq has outlined the peaceful course to solve the outstanding problems with Iran, whether through the various memos and formulas that were presented before the war or those presented after the outbreak of the war on 4 September 1980, and even those presented after the Iraqi forces entered Iranian territory and accomplished all the objectives by 28 September 1981. In his speech, his excellency the president announced Iraq's approval of the UN Security Council's resolution for a cease-fire and asserted that Iraq would cooperate with the mediation missions of the Islamic Conference Organization, the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

Our stand is still the same, and the Zionist air raid does not add anything new to the battle or to the reasons for the war. Therefore, we still believe that negotiations and attempts to bring about an agreement constitute the basic groundwork for solving the problems between the two countries. This depends on respect for rights, the reorganization of bilateral relations and noninterference in the internal affairs of each country. These definitely constitute the basic conditions for establishing stability in the region. Of course, these are in addition to our other well-known suggestions.

During this period we realize that the Iran side was incapable of the desire and the ability [to bring about peace], despite the fact that its continuation of the war will not lead to any results, due to the absence of a unified leadership or leader.

Hence, the mediation committees come and go to Iran and each time they meet with this or that party and sometimes find no one to meet with. The mediation committees are actually not aware of the true situation in Iran. And now following the expulsion of Bani-Sadr, will things be truly ready for peace? We cannot answer because we believe that what has happened is the beginning of acute conflicts. Bani-Sadr's presence led to a state of intermingling among the various conflicting parties in Iran. Then, differences used to appear in the papers and in the form of some demonstrations. But now, following the explusion of Bani-Sadr, those conflicts and confrontations will take a very acute form.

However, we still favor a just peace that is capable of securing our legitimate rights. We are working in this direction as if peace were to be established today. At the same time, we are preparing ourselves for a fairly long war as desired by the Iranian rulers. If they want it, so be it.

[Question] Observers believe that the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor is the beginning of a new stage in the Arab-Israeli dispute. Zionism has come to consider Iraq, with its pan-Arab and revolutionary leadership and its material, moral and organizational capabilities, as one of the direct confrontation states with Israel. How do you view this concept and what are your expectations for the future, particularly on the oil level and Arab technological and economic achievements?

[Answer] According to us, Israel's view toward Iraq is not new. Iraq has been a confrontation state for a long time. In addition to this and according to the contemporary concept of war, Iraq is supposed to be on the advanced frontline. Iraq had never been at the rear.

The issue of the Iraqi reactor has made it clear to the world at large and not just the Arabs that the dispute with Israel is not one involving secure borders or lines. Its planes crossed hundreds of miles and struck at Iraq. It is also very clear that even if the Arabs capitulate and recognize Israel, it will not be content with this. The blow dealt to the reactor revealed Israel's nature to many countries in the world. We have always stressed that the presence of Israel is an aggression against the Arab nation. Thus, no borders can regulate Israel's status quo because it has a role which has been set by imperialism. It is known and it's strategy is also known. Therefore, if Israel can now threaten the Arabs and hamper their scientific progress, with some specific weapons, we believe that if the Arabs remain in their present state a day will come when Israel will exploit the Arabs in any activities they may carry out within their countries by means of the capability strength and unified stand it possesses and which is hostile to them.

The Arab homeland will be capable of imposing its will on the world if it unites, cooperates, pursues its efforts in behalf of construction and science and exploits its potentials and resources. The geographic factor and the dense population are in the Arab homeland's favor. The Zionist enemy is the Arab nation's primary enemy. This is true. Our battle with Zionism is one for existence. If the Arabs do not become aware of this fact and do not prepare for this confrontation, they will face circumstances that will be far worse than what they are now enduring. The only solution is to pursue work and go beyond all formulas for peace. The Arabs must exploit their potentials and capabilities. As an example, the U.S. stand is hostile to the Arabs and supports Israel. We ask ourselves: What is the Arabs' stand as regards the United States? There should be an Arab reaction to the United States. The Arabs are not called on to go to war with the United States. However, they must use their economic power and other means against the U.S. interests. The solution is in the Arabs' hands. Each day that passes without the unification of the Arab stand will constitute a threat to our nation, and this threat is a fateful one.

From an economic point of view, there is no justification for Israel's strength because it is an artificial entity and it's economy is based on world donations. Any serious exploitation of their potentials by the Arabs will lead them to easily confront this entity.

[Question] The UN Security Council's resolution stipulated the condemnation of Israel and "Iraq's right to compensation." What does this phrase mean, politically and practically?

[Answer] Actually, we are not concerned about assessing the UN Security Council's resolution. We believe, however, that many politicians are aware of how this resolution was formulated. It is known that the Arab and the nonaligned groups wanted another resolution, one that imposed penalties on Israel. That was the minimum acceptable. But it was obvious that the United States and others would have vetoed the desired resolution. Therefore, all the concerned parties had to reach another resolution as issued by the UN Security Council.

The importance of this phrase, I believe, is the desire to place the Israeli nuclear activity under observation. What was contained in the resolution in this respect is more important than any assessment, which we are not concerned about. In any similar action, it is logical that the aggressor is held responsible for any loss it might cause to the attacked side. Our loss is not material, as some may think. However, we believe that the UN Security Council resolution is not the one we wanted and that is because of the U.S. protection of Israel in all spheres.

[Question] When the Iraq-Iran war broke out, there were different Arab stands on Iraq's pan-Arab rights. Are the international and Arab stands the same or have they changed? In what direction, if any? Some observers noticed that after the Israeli raid, Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi, whose stand was pro-Iran, phoned President Saddam Husayn. What do you think?

[Answer] We do not believe that there is any radical change because numerous parties tried to justify their differences with Iraq by resorting to reasons and excuses that were not connected with the question of rights. Such Arab parties like Syria and Libya, claimed that it was not the right time for the war with Iran, as if we were the ones who worked for war, as if it were possible to freeze this war and turn to fight Israel and as if the Libyan and Syrian forces had already reached Jerusalem and we in Iraq had stayed behind. I do not believe that an honorable Arab citizen can justify an Arab standing at the side of an enemy against another Arab, regardless of the excuses. History will record black unforgettable pages for them.

We believe that the rulers who adopted such treacherous stands did not do so for political reasons and that their stands will leave a deep impact on coming generations.

It is natural then, that Al-Qadhdhafi attempts to prove that he favors the cause of Palestine. However, up to now we have not seen anything new in his stands. How can he be with Palestine when he secures weapons and money for those striking at the land preparing for the liberation of Palestine, no matter whether he admits it or not. This is the crystal-clear truth. We believe that the land of Libya is not the confrontation land for Palestine and, furthermore, there was no Libyan presence in any of the battles fought for Palestine. We are not bragging because this is the truth.

Our stand on this or that ruler is linked with his stand on the enemy attacking an important base of the Arab nation. If, for example, a ruler supports the cause of Palestine and sympathizes with Iraq regarding the issue of the nuclear reactor but at the same time supplies Iran with weapons to fight against Iraq, then we consider this a contradiction and an attempt to justify treason. We are not trying to judge people, yet we pray to the Almighty to guide them toward the correct path. They should understand, however, that it is not easy to play their games. It is not easy to convince people that their mere stand at our side on the reactor issue is proof of their innocence and patriotic loyalty. Remember that Khomeyni himself says that he wants to liberate Palestine.

If there is no clear Libyan stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war, relations will not be resumed. Iraq will remain open for any Arab who wants to come and acquaint himself with the truth. Until now, we have not seen anything new in their pro-Iranian stand and they are still supplying Iran with weapons and money.

[Question] How do you assess the Gulf Cooperation Council and its role? Many questions have been asked regarding Iraq's nonparticipation in this council, despite the fact that it is a Gulf state. What will be the effect of this council's establishment on Iraq's bilateral relations with the Gulf states on the one hand and the Arab League on the other, particularly following the strategic economic and political resolutions taken by the Amman summit conference?

[Answer] What I say does not represent the entire assessment of this process. We support any contact, cooperation or union, irrespective of the nature of the government in the Arab arena. We wish that these emirates and states would unite in one state. However, our assessment of this process--which is taking place at this stage while Iraq is in a state of war and is outside the new framework although it is a Gulf state--is something we will leave for now. What is important is to look to the future and to the nature and cooperation of this council. We hope it will develop to the better. As I have said, we support any Arab unity or union, despite the differences in the natures of the regimes, because we believe that it enhances Arab strength.

Our relations with these states will definitely not change due to the establishment of this union. Meetings with it continue and the regional bodies are continuing their meetings as well. Our bilateral relations are good and we seek to improve them. I believe that the Gulf Council's economic resolutions do not conflict with Arab League resolutions. This council is not the first regional organization in the Arab homeland. There is a regional economic organization in the Arab Maghreb. Moreover, the geography of these emirates and the nature of their common economy enable them to take some economic measures that do not conflict with pan-Arab interests. Actually, this is linked more to intentions than to resolutions.

This council might not have been misunderstood by some had it been established before or after the Iraqi-Iranian war. However, its establishment during the war drove some parties to cast doubts upon it because Iraq is outside its framework. It is natural for Iraq not to be part of this framework at this stage. We wish the council success as our understanding of it is sound and commensurate with what has been planned for it.

[Question] How do you assess the alliance between the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes, the possibility of this alliance extending to the Somali regime and the connection between this alliance and the Camp David process and designs against the Arab nation in light of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor?

[Answer] We believe that the Egyptian-Sudanese alliance and its extension to Somalia depends upon the development of the situation in Egypt, political development in the Arab arena, the degree of identity between this treasonous step and its objectives drawn up by hostile quarters and the effect the political atmosphere prevailing in the Arab arena has on these parts of the Arab homeland. We know very well that in his conduct and vacillation since the signing of the Camp David accords to date, the Sudanese ruler is influenced by political reality in the volatile Sudanese arena, not by a preplanned will or general trend in Sudan. The steps being taken by the Sudanese ruler are clearer in the Sudanese arena than in the Egyptian arena. If the Arab situation develops positively, then there is no reason to fear the current relationship between the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes with regard to the Palestinian question. The existing alliance between the ruler of Egypt and the ruler of Sudan adds nothing new. I do not believe that the Sudanese ruler has the ability to exploit the Sudanese potentials against the Arab nation and the Palestinian question. The ruler of Sudan, allying himself with As-Sadat's regime, is seeking protection in order to last as long as possible. He is not another force with the enemy against Palestine.

If a positive development takes place in the Arab arena, then this will entrench understanding in the Sudanese arena. There are attempts to undermine this understanding in some part of Sudan. But this deviation by the ruler of Sudan is the sort of defiance which will crystallize the pan-Arab outlook in the Sudanese arena. This will also help Sudan's return to the fold with a stronger stand and with a clearer pan-Arab understanding to take part seriously in the fateful issues.

We wished Sudan would not have adopted such a treasonous stand, mainly because of the political awareness, pan-Arab and progressive activities in Sudan. It is very difficult for any ruler to implement all his treasonous steps in alliance with those of As-Sadat in such an arena as that of the present Sudan.

We will leave the issue of Somalia now because its Arab role is not defined. Furthermore, the dealings of the Somali regime with pan-Arab issues is not correct. We ask: What has the United States offered Somalia to have a base there? If the issue is viewed in this perspective, all the justifications adopted by the ruler of Somalia are obviously neither objective nor pan-Arab. However, the conflict with Ethiopia has taken on a new dimension. The trend of the Somali Government is clearly opportunist. Therefore, Somali cannot play a role in the Arab arena despite its important geographic location.

[Question] What is the reality today regarding the relations between Iraq and each of Syria, Libya and the PLO?

[Answer] We still consider the stand of the Syrian and Libyan rulers to be hostile to Iraq and the Arab nation. Theirs is a treasonous stand. We have not yet sensed any change.

Our relations with the PLO are good. They are based on continued meetings and consultations. We are trying to strengthen our cooperation to achieve the best results. Relations between us today are enjoying a better phase than previously.

[Question] How do you assess the present situation in Lebanon, the so-called "Syrian-Israeli missiles crisis," and the movements of Habib, U.S. President Reagan's envoy in the region. And how do you envisage Lebanon's foreseeable future?

[Answer] With regard to the Lebanon issue, you will not come across opinions on ready-made solutions. But there are general principles in which we believe and think are the road to regaining Lebanon. Past party statements embodied our faith in Lebanon's unity, reestablishment of legitimacy, unity of people and the state, Lebanon's Arabism and its good strategic relations with the Palestinian revolution.

The issue of Lebanon is so complicated that no set decisions can in one step bring things back to normal, particularly after the deep fragmentation of Lebanon and the regretable entrenchment of sectarianism which greatly influences the present situation. The president of Arab states, with their tools and symbols, has become greater and deeper to the extent of interesting in Lebanon's affairs; hence, the loss of Lebanese legitimacy. This is clear with regard to the Syrian presence. Historically, we know that Syria has some sort of recognized presence in Lebanon for a number of reasons. But what has now evolved is different. There is actual daily influence. The Lebanese press, for example, can do nothing without Syria's will. The Syrian presence takes the form of occupation.

If the nature of the Lebanese arena were characterized with the plurality of political parties before the war, the issue is more complicated now and further shreds the unity of the Lebanese people. We wish the opportunity had been given to the Lebanese people to solve their own problem. Had there been need for an honest Arab role, it would have been to help and aid the Lebanese people. This is the best way to solve the Lebanese problem. The helping parties should comprise those who have no aims or intentions in Lebanon. We call for accord and reconciliation among all the Lebanese parties and sides without discrimination. We believe that this is the beginning of the road to a solution.

Any opinion we express now regarding the missile crisis might be misinterpreted as being against Arab will and as casting doubts on this will. However, we say: Israel is not afraid of these missiles because they will not hit Israeli aircraft and Israel knows this well. Five years have passed and these missiles did not come to this place while Lebanese airspace was daily wide open to the Israeli planes. Why did they come now?

The Syrian ruler fabricated this problem after sensing the deterioration of the domestic situation, his isolation on the Arab level and the suspension of the Gulf states' support for him. By this process, Hafiz al-Asad succeeded in winning his card and driving the Arabs to meet and proclaim their support for him at the expense of the patient Syrian people.

[Question] What do you think of future Arab-French relations after the change of leadership in France, Francois Mitterrand's assumption of the presidency and the Socialist Party's parliamentary victory? What are the possibilities regarding France's stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict and its essence, the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] Regarding Iraqi-French relations, you have noticed that Iraq was clear from the beginning and did not show any anxiety following Mitterrand's victory, an anxiety that prevailed in other parts of the Arab arena. We believe that Iraqi-French relations are founded on the basis of equilibrium and common interests, hence on a clear basis. Any change in French policy regarding this relationship would not harm only Iraq but France as well. We believe that if the new French administration wants to offer something useful to the French people, its relations with Iraq and other Arab states should be good, particularly since it is facing two major problems: unemployment and inflation. We do not believe that the other alternative, namely Israel, can accomplish this objective. On the contrary, Israel would be an additional burden.

We proceed in accordance with this principle and are determined to uphold the bases that will achieve common interests and mutual benefit between Iraq and France. This will be our course with the new administration because we cooperate with France and not with individuals, although individuals have a role to play in developing and deepening any relationship. What was done by Giscard d'Estaing can be done by Mitterrand if he so wishes.

Any change initiated by the French side on the level of mutual interests with Iraq will be met by a similar change by the Iraqi side. Iraq is not captive to France-Iraqi relations and is not worried about any French conduct against it. It will act quickly and accordingly. If France wishes to continue this trend along the same broad lines without any progress, we support this stability. If it wishes to advance this relationship on the same bases, we also support this. If the French side wishes anything else, we will not impose upon it anything it does not desire. We believe any developing relationship between two sides should comprise all aspects of cooperation without exception, including cooperation in all fields of nuclear energy.

We have high hopes that the new French administration will view French-Arab relations and Iraq-French friendship the way we do. At any rate, this is up to the French administration.

I would like to add that all doors are open to Iraq. It has relations that it is trying to expand with all the countries in the world. Thanks to the principles it adopted in building its bilateral relations, Iraq was able to prevent any encirclement of it under the most difficult circumstances. The French stand on the aggression against the reactor was an ordinary one which we do not consider as excellent. All that we wish is for this stand to become more effective.

[Question] How do you evaluate your relations with the Soviet Union following your recent visit to Moscow, particularly following the stage of coolness in relations between Baghdad and Moscow?

[Answer] The coolness which beset Iraqi-Soviet relations was clear to everyone. However, we always affirmed that we considered the Soviet Union a friendly country. The differences in viewpoints and in our evaluation of certain issues existed before the war. We questioned the Soviet stand after the war and we made no secret of our pain because of this stand.

However, all this has not forced us to act in an irresponsible manner. We consider the Soviet Union a friend, and a way must be found to regain confidence. The atmosphere created by the Soviet leaders' cable to President Saddam Husayn after 7 April, the visit to Iraq which took place sometime back by the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Soviet side's assurances that the Soviet leadership has decided to preserve friendly relations with Iraq and to work for their promotion and development in various fields, all this provided the atmosphere in which a comprehensive

discussion on all fields of cooperation could be held to determine the next possible step and the future of Soviet-Iraqi relations, their scope and the extent to which they can be developed. My visit to the Soviet Union was made in accordance with this concept. They were also ready to discuss the details of these issues. The visit realized its objectives. What was actually realized was a detailed discussion of the various issues, the many kinds of cooperation and future prospects. However, "how to begin" was the pivotal point of talks.

The Soviet side again affirmed its pride in its relations and friendship with Iraq and its desire to promote these relations in all fields. We talked in detail and I cannot now discuss what we agreed on, but I can say that a step forward has been realized in relations between the two countries. This step could be a basis for better development in relations provided the cooperation continues and a sincere desire exists.

[Question] What are the scope and quality of Iraqi-PRC relations in view of Iraq's nonaligned policy on the one hand and its relations with the Soviet Union on the other?

[Answer] We do not base our relations with world states on sensitivities and considerations that exist between one state and another. As we have pointed out, we establish honest relations with all states in the world to serve mutual interests. We can never have relations with the Soviet Union in order to further Soviet interests against the PRC or vice versa. We can never accept this. We honor our relations with every state irrespective of the relations that exist among the various states.

We have longstanding relations with China, and there exists a cooperation agreement and projects and loans agreement. However, you are aware that the Chinese technical advances are limited and do not elevate the relations to the required level. Moreover, the nature of the internal situation in the PRC and the regime's line are not conducive to a major development in our relations. In my visit to the PRC a serious discussion was held on existing fields of cooperation and new fields that had not been discussed previously. We told them that if they wanted good relations, we should discuss all forms of cooperation without exception and with no restrictions because such open means of discussion indicate mutual trust. During my visit, we believed we achieved much and this prompted us to sign a large-scale technical and economic cooperation agreement, another trade cooperation agreement--the first of its kind--and other new agreements. All this is not affected by any sensitivity or differences between the Soviet Union and the PRC.

AL-WAZZAN ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON CURRENT ISSUES

NC111352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] As Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan was coming out of a long meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis this afternoon, he was asked: What is your comment on today's incident in Sidon? He answered: We have become accustomed to such incidents, which are always contained. I believe that incident has been contained and ended.

He was asked whether there was anything new regarding the activities of the Arab followup committee and whether the date of its meeting was still 25 July. He answered: So far we have not received all the replies and all the information has not been completed which will make it possible to determine the final date.

Asked whether Lebanon had submitted a complaint or a protest to the UN Secretary Council against the [10 July] Israeli raid he said: This has been done by the Lebanese delegates at the United Nations.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENOUNCES 12 JUL ISRAELI ATTACK

NC131334 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] At the Defense Ministry, Defense Minister Joseph Skaf has held a series of meetings and discussed yesterday's Israeli attack. After the meetings, Minister Skaf made a statement in which he said: The new Israeli attack, which coincides with the presence of the U.S. presidential envoy in the area, reaffirms that the world, as it appears, has not yet decided to end our tragedy. The attack also proves Israel's intentions toward Lebanon and confirms that Lebanon is the only arena for the Arab-Israeli conflict and that it alone pays the blood tax for all the Arabs.

Minister Skaf added: While denouncing the Israeli attack on Lebanese territory, we repeat what Lebanon had earlier officially demanded at all the Arab summits and conferences: finding a unified Arab strategy so that all will shoulder their responsibilities and asking the major powers which have relationships with Israel to exert pressure on it with a view to putting an end to its attacks and the human tragedy in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Minister Skaf held a series of contactss with the military commands in the south and acquainted himself with the progress of the investigations into the incident against the Lebanese Army in Sidon. He expressed surprise about and denunciation of the incident.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS EARLY ARAB COMMITTEE MEETING

NC111222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] At noon today President Sarkis met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. They discussed the results of internal Lebanese and Arab moves pertaining to the topic of the Arab followup committee, as well as yesterday's Israeli raid on the south in particular and the security conditions in general. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Michel Iddih.

It has been learned that during a visit he will make today, Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib will discuss with officials in Damascus the subject of bringing forward the Arab followup committee's meeting. He will inform the president of the results of his talks soon after he returns to Beirut.

Around 1115 today, Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with Mahmud al-Ma'muri, the Arab League secretary general's personal representative in Lebanon. They discussed the subject of bringing forward the date of the Arab followup committee meeting in light of recent positive measures.

MEMORANDUM ON ISRAELI RAID SENT TO WALDHEIM

NC131235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Ministry has said that today Lebanon sent a memorandum to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim informing him of the recent Israeli attacks on Lebanon. The source added that the Lebanese memorandum pointed out that the principle of the Israeli precautionary raids is rejected by Lebanon. He indicated that Lebanon has not asked for a UN Security Council meeting because there is still a pending Lebanese complaint against Israel before the council.

FRANJIYAH MEETS WITH SYRIAN DEFENSE OFFICIALS

NC111406 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] This afternoon [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah received Syrian Defense Minister and Deputy Commander in Chief of the Syrian Armed Forces Gen Mustafa Talas, who was accompanied by Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Training Affairs Maj Gen 'Al' Aslan, commander of the Syrian forces operating in Lebanon with the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Maj Gen Sa'id Bayrakdar and a number of members of the ADF command. A meeting was held among them which was attended by Higher Political Command member in Zgharta Robert Franjiyah and Deputy Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi.

ARMY PATROL ATTACKED, CAPTURED NEAR SIDON

NC111046 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] At 0950 today a clash took place between members of the Lebanese Army and others belonging to the so-called Arab army of Lebanon. The details of the incident are that on arrival in the Ar-Rumaylah area, near Sidon, a Lebanese Army patrol carrying military mail was intercepted at a roadblock of the Arab army of Lebanon. A clash ensued in which machineguns were used. Two members of the Lebanese Army were wounded and several others were captured. An officer of the [Palestinian] armed struggle was hit by a bullet of the gunmen. The Beirut-Sidon road has been closed as a result of the clash. High tension continues to prevail in the area. [Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic at 1715 GMT on 11 July reports: "At 1900 today the captured Lebanese Army men and their jeep were released in Sidon."]

AL-ASAD ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON LEBANON, OTHER ISSUES

JN130714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Jul 81

["Text" of interview given by President Hafiz al-Asad to FRANCE LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in Damascus on 27 June--interview published on 10 July]

[Text] Question: The first question put by the French people and the Western people in general is: What is Syria doing in Lebanon?

Answer: Had this question been put to the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese citizens in their capacity as the owners of the Lebanese problem and those suffering from this problem and had this question been put to the Lebanese president who asked Syria to give assistance to Lebanon when the problem began in 1976, all would have given clear-cut, specific and realistic answers. Nevertheless, I can sum up the answer as follows: For years we have been offering a great deal of human, economic and other sacrifices for the sake of our brothers in Lebanon because we and the Lebanese people are one. This fact cannot be changed by being two separate countries.

Proceeding from our duty of brotherhood, we responded to the request of the Lebanese citizens and to that of the legitimate authority. Despite our difficult circumstances in facing the continued Israeli aggression against our land, we devoted part of our forces to assisting in improving the security situation in Lebanon. Ever since we entered Lebanon, we managed to stop the civil war there. We sustained and continue to sustain losses and sacrifices for this purpose.

I believe that there is not a single country that offers sacrifices for the sake of another country as we are doing for Lebanon. Ever since we entered Lebanon, we realized that for the sake of performing this duty, we would have to shoulder not only ceaseless military and material sacrifices, but also accusations from time to time from this or that party. That is why we are not taken by surprise by what is being said about us or by the accusations leveled by some Lebanese quarters, particularly those recent accusations and campaigns being planned and directed by Israel via its agents in Lebanon.

Question: Who are these agents?

Answer: Some elements in the Lebanese Front. I am not here to mention names. These are well known in Lebanon, in the Arab homeland and in France.

Question: One of the accusations leveled against Syria is that it wants to annex Lebanon. What do you have to say about this?

Answer: We never said that we will annex Lebanon, nor have we acted in a way as if we would annex it. Therefore, on what basis have these people based their accusations?

Question: The extremist militias claim that they are defending Lebanon against Syria's attempts to annex it. What do you say about this?

Answer: We have entered Lebanon upon the request of those militias' cries for help. Those militias asked us to save them from the calamities of the civil war.

Question: Therefore, allow me to ask about the causes of the Lebanese crisis. Is it a result of political or sectarian causes?

Answer: Without any detailed explanation of the matter, I can say that the crisis has two causes. The first is a political cause from the outside related to Israel's permanent desire to fragment the countries of this region, particularly Lebanon, because Israel considers Lebanon the weak link in the Arab circle.

This is substantiated by the memoirs of some of the Israeli leaders. Since the 1950's Israeli leaders have been discussing ways of partitioning Lebanon and establishing a sectarian state. In this respect, you can read Moshe Sharet's memoirs, where you will find the discussions he had with Ben-Gurion and others on the establishment of a Maronite state. Israel is acting in Lebanon in accordance with this trend. As for the second cause, it is an internal political and social one. The present regime perhaps, is not qualified to deal with the developing historical circumstances and is perhaps not qualified to respond to the developing aspirations and needs of the Lebanese citizens on the political and social levels. I conclude by saying that the problem is not a sectarian one.

Question: There is another matter: Is not the Palestinians' presence in Lebanon one of the causes of the problem?

Answer: From my point of view, I have defined the cause of the problem. The problem is caused by an external factor represented by Israel. The internal cause is a political and social one. Naturally, these causes interact with other marginal matters. For example, they interact with the Palestinians' presence. The Palestinian' presence, however, is not the basic cause of this problem because the Palestinians are present in other Arab countries and have not led to a situation such as the one existing in Lebanon.

Question: We might speak here about the Black September?

Answer: No. That matter is completely different. The Palestinians' presence in Jordan was not similar to that in Lebanon. Here in Lebanon, there is a civil war. In Jordan there was no civil war. There was a confrontation between the Palestinian organizations and the king.

Question: Can we say that we can separate the Lebanese problem from that of the Middle East issue. The extremist Lebanese factions say that they want to separate the Lebanese problem from that of the Middle East.

Answer: The Palestinian problem is the problem of all the Arab countries. It casts a shadow over all the Arabs. This is something, but to link any problem that arises in any Arab country with the Palestinian problem is something else. Any internal problem in any Arab country must be solved without our having to wait for the settlement of the so-called Middle East issue as a whole. It is not permissible, however, to solve any internal problem in any Arab country at the expense of the Palestinian cause because Israel has the Arab nation as its target. We must solve our problems in a manner that will strengthen our struggle against the Zionist expansion. That's why we support the separation between the Lebanese problem and the Palestinian cause. Some of those who are submitting this slogan in Lebanon, however, are seeking to solve the Lebanese problem at the expense of the Palestinian cause, which will be in Israel's interest.

Question: I would like to discuss something that relates to the recent events in Zahlah. There was the so-called Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon. Now after the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, have you any apprehensions that Syria will be the next target? In other words, do you expect the outbreak of war?

Answer: Everything is expected from Israel, because Israel speaks only the logic of aggression. Israel was established by means of force and is planning to realize all its expansionist schemes by means of force. Israel's interference in the Lebanese problem is a new clear-cut aggressive act that should be added to its unlimited aggressive acts committed since 1948 against all the Arab countries.

Israel's interference in Lebanon, what it tries to impose on Lebanon and what it consequently tries to impose on Syria and the Arab countries is unprecedented in history. Israel is imposing dictums on the world that are far removed from science and logic. Israel is trying to impose its dictums on mankind as sound scientific dictums. In Lebanon, for example, Israel is telling the world that its security dictates that it should violate Lebanese airspace without any difficulty. It also dictates that it should enjoy full sovereignty over Lebanon's airspace and that no one has the right to intercept it or even to share its overflights in Lebanon. This is even applied to the legitimate Lebanese Air Force. Israel is also telling the people that its security dictates that it should have the right to strafe any target in Lebanon, including Lebanese villages and cities in particular as well as the Palestinian camps. These are Israel's practices and that is what it wants to continue to practice without being confronted by anyone. If anyone confronts Israel's strafing operations, he, according to its claims, will appear as if he is threatening its security and is violating international norms.

Israel is exerting desperate efforts to prevent the end of the Lebanese problem. Israel sees that what is taking place in Lebanon constitutes a golden opportunity for which it had worked in the past and which it must exploit to attain its ideological and strategic objectives, the foremost of which is the partitioning of Lebanon and the setting up of a sectarian statelet that would contribute to justifying the Israeli ideology based on religion. Hence, we understand its recent military intervention against the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF]. Israel intervened by means of its air force on the day we started contacts among the combatant Lebanese sides with the aim of achieving an accord in implementation of an agreement concluded between myself and President Ilyas Sarkis during his visit to Syria. The Lebanese president, prime minister and foreign minister as well as the Syrian foreign minister led the contacts among the Lebanese sides. On the day these contacts began, namely, 28 April, and on the day some combat activities were contained in the Zahlah area, Israel intervened because it was afraid that the halting of the clashes and the commencement of contacts among the sides would lead to an accord among the Lebanese. Israel intervened militarily to prevent the achievement of a Lebanese accord.

Question: Did this Israeli military intervention begin with the shelling of Sidon?

Answer: No. It began with the attack on two Syrian helicopters and with the attack on a Syrian ground position.

Question: I want to ask why Zahlah? Why did the situation explode in Zahlah while contacts were underway for national accord?

Answer: There were political and military plans which were to be implemented and on which agreement has been reached between Israel and some of the elements of the Lebanese Front. This plan consisted of linking the Sannin heights with Zahlah and Shtawrah in the direction of Jazzin through Sa'd Haddad with Israel's borders, thus placing a large part of the Lebanese nationalist forces, which include Muslims and Christians, and Palestinian forces and a part of the Syrian forces at the mercy of the circle formed by the isolationist militias, including Sa'd Haddad's militias, and the Israeli forces. Thus, we can imagine the extent of the massacre that would have taken place had this plan been carried out.

Question: Since contacts to achieve national accord were underway among all the Lebanese parties, it seems that some of these parties had been playing a dual role?

Answer: Naturally, there were parties which played dual roles. We know that some Phalangist leaders are in contact with Israel and are carrying out Israel's instructions. We have agreed to contact them at the request of President Sarkis on the basis that this contact will help to achieve national accord.

Question: Does Syria fear the outbreak of war at present or do you believe that all that has taken place was for election purposes by Begin?

Answer: What took place has been to achieve a hostile trend and not for election purposes, despite the fact that Begin has tried to exploit the matter for election purposes.

Question: What do you expect from the Israeli elections? In case Peres wins, do you expect anything new from him?

Answer: In light of the historical experiment, we expect nothing new. The Israelis wish to occupy territories and expand and achieve an expansionist leap from time to time. They wish to become a great power that will have control over the region. For this they rely on the complete support of the United States.

Question: What does Syria want? It is being said that Syria is the Arab country which is intransigent in its stands. What does Syria want?

Answer: Syria wants its independence, sovereignty and interests. All these are part of the freedom of the Arab homeland, its sovereignty and interests. Syria cannot relinquish these basic requirements because relinquishing them means capitulation. We believe that our stand is a natural thing. It is Israel and those who are misled by the Zionist propaganda who are saying that Syria's stand is an intransigent one. In any case, if the commitment to national rights, national independence, liberation of the territories that are occupied by others and the commitment to and defense of a just cause as that of the Palestinian people--who are dispersed from their homeland and have been living in refugee camps for 33 years--are considered as being an intransigent stand then we are intransigent. We, however, do not know what to call the opponent's stand. What would General de Gaulle's stand be called if he had not remained committed to France's right to liberation and the French people's freedom?

Question: Does Syria want peace and at what price?

Answer: Yes, Syria wants peace based on the complete liberation of the Arab territories that were occupied in 1967, the recognition of the Palestinian people's full rights to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on all of their territories.

Question: On all of their territories?

Answer: These are matters which concern the Palestinian people. We here do not define the Palestinian people's rights. In any case, if the Palestinian state is established over all the territories, it will be for all those who are on those territories, whether they are Muslims, Jews or Christians. We know that there are many opinions in the Palestinian arena, but it is not practical at this stage for Jews and Palestinians to be part of the same state. I, however, say that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination and to an independent state on their national soil, and when I say the Palestinians, I mean all the Palestinians, and not just the Palestinians on the West Bank as some try to submit, but the Palestinians living abroad as well. All Palestinians must have the right to return to their homeland. This is the issue. As to how it will be accomplished, that is something else. Some Palestinians say that it will be possible to establish a state in the future through democratic struggle.

Question: How do you view the settlement of the Middle East problem, particularly when no one believes in the solutions of the Camp David accords. Even the Americans themselves are no longer convinced of the solutions offered by these accords?

Answer: At this stage, the possibility of seeking a just solution does not seem to be very encouraging. We, however, will continue to search for such a just solution. In this we support President Brezhnev's call for an international conference to discuss the issue of peace in the region.

Question: Will it be an international conference within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of both the United States and the Soviet Union?

Answer: Yes, it will be within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of the United States and the Soviet Union, despite the fact that the United States is against us.

Question: In this case, the conference will be a copy of the Geneva conference?

Answer: It will be an international conference which will not necessarily be a copy of the Geneva conference.

Question: The Geneva conference did not lead to great results?

Answer: The Geneva conference did not convene in the first place. In any case, the matter differs now because new realities have emerged. In all cases, we shall not agree to any solution that would be connected to the Camp David accords.

Question: There is a tendentious piece of propaganda which says that had the United States submitted agreements like the Camp David agreements to return the Syrian territories, Syria would have approved them. What do you say about this tendentious propaganda?

Answer: Since you called it tendentious propaganda, let us not pay attention to it, because it is actually tendentious. We will not relinquish the Palestinian issue. We know that there might be solutions that would give the Golan back to us, but only in return for giving up the Palestinian issue, something we will never do because we view the Palestinian Arab citizen in the same manner as we view the Syrian citizen in the Golan.

Question: It is being said that Syria has somewhat given up its stand as a nonaligned state and concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union. What is your answer?

Answer: Should a nonaligned state not have friends? Or do you mean that a nonaligned state should receive successive blows from Israel, which is supported by a superpower like the United States, blows intended to prevent the nonaligned state from strengthening the relations of friendship between this state and the Soviet Union--a friendly power supporting our just issue? If there is any side which says that we are allied with the Soviet Union and if the United States is the one which says so, let it do what the Soviet Union is doing. Let it say that it is against the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories; let it denounce the Israeli expansion; let it stop the continued support for Israel; and let it assist us in liberating our territories and in returning the Palestinian people to their land. Only then will we view it with the same eye of friendship with which we view the Soviet Union or, according to its perspective, we will be allied with it in the same manner as we are allied with the Soviet Union.

Question: Is there not a danger resulting from the establishment of a strong friendship with the Soviet Union due to its hegemonic intentions? I will clarify the question by using a short story: A French journalist said that Syria is an unbearable country because there are 5,000 Soviet advisers in the military sectors and public departments. They are training Syrian cadres and are assuming key positions in the country.

Answer: I sign the decrees regarding the appointment of employees, particularly senior employees. I have not signed any decree appointing a Soviet employee in our country. The Soviet Union is a friendly country giving us aid and assistance. We welcome any assistance from other countries. There are foreign experts from various countries in our country. For example, we have French experts as well as others from other countries. Therefore, the French journalist's statement on the advisers who live everywhere falls short of the truth.

Question: There is much talk about the European initiative, which is not greatly welcomed by Syria. What do you think of this initiative?

Answer: There is not a single European official who has told us there is a European initiative. They are saying that there is a study of some ideas and that they are collecting pieces of information. If you have a copy of this initiative, give it to us. But the Europeans themselves deny that they have an initiative.

Question: They are talking about it but we do not see it. But do you want it?

Answer: We very much looked forward to it but they did not show a great desire for it. We have been talking since 1973 about the desire that Europe should play a role in the search for a solution. We have not found any desire to play such a role. If some had the desire, they sometimes lacked the will.

Question: This means that the European desire should be independent from the U.S. will so that there will be a European initiative?

Answer: Of course. Otherwise, it will be a U.S. initiative with a European hue.

Question: We will now talk about France. France had a policy formulated by General de Gaulle. It is the policy of understanding and cooperation with the Arab world. Now, President Mitterrand has come into power. What is your opinion of Syrian-French relations and Arab-French relations under the new regime?

Answer: It is well known that the French policy whose bases were drawn up by General de Gaulle is appreciated and respected by Syria and the Arab world. This policy contributed to solving many complex problems that existed between France and the Arab world. It also contributed to developing relations and expanding cooperation between France and the Arab world in various domains. We can positively state that there was extremely broad cooperation between France and the Arab world at that stage. As for your question about my opinion of the new French administration, I believe it is premature to say anything about it now. We hope that cooperation between France and the Arab homeland will continue. Nay, we hope that this cooperation will develop. We will see what the future will bring.

Question: It was said that our Arab friends were afraid at the beginning as a result of the election of President Mitterrand. Was the president afraid of President Mitterrand's election?

Answer: As for me, I always prefer to see facts. That is why we are waiting to see what the new French administration will be.

Question: Isn't that a cautious answer?

Answer: No. That is the truth. We cannot praise nor can we dispraise. We do not want to base our judgment on what we heard in the past. In the West they say that there is a proposed administration or a candidate for the presidency and an elected administration or an elected president. We understand that they mean that the nature of the election campaign sometimes dictates unobjective and unjust statements. Therefore, we want to live in the present with hope for the future.

Question: It is being said that should Peres be elected, he would cooperate with President Mitterrand in order to follow a policy of finding a solution to the Middle East problem. Do you anticipate this?

Answer: My talk a short while ago included some answers to this question. Israel has ideological and strategic principles, and I do not think that President Mitterrand could make Israel deviate from its principles, even if he wanted to.

Question: Are you concernedover the relations with France?

Answer: Certainly. When a new administration is elected we must wait and the waiting means that there are unknown factors. I believe that even many French citizens adopt such a stand. Who knows, matters might turn out for the best. Development toward the best is beneficial to both peoples.

TRANSPORT COMMITTEES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH USSR

JN131712 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Syrian Transport Minister Muharram Tayyarah has declared that his visit to the Soviet Union was successful. He added that agreement was reached to set up specialized committees between Syria and the Soviet Union to develop sea and land transport services for Syria and that the general framework for an agreement on sea transport between the two friendly countries has been drawn up.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN PARTY OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, the assistant regional secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received in his office this evening Comrade Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, who is visiting the country at the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. They discussed the friendly relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Chilean Socialist Party and ways of strengthening them in the interest of both parties in their confrontation with imperialist-U.S.-Zionist designs. They also discussed the patriotic, progressive role adopted by Syria under the leadership of Struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president and secretary general of the party, in confronting the antagonistic imperialist-American designs and Zionist racism. They also discussed the support of the progressive forces in the world for the struggle of the liberation movement in the Chilean Republic. [Text] [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Jul 81 JN]

REPORTAGE ON BEGIN-MCFARLANE TALKS ON F-16'S

Begin Rejects Proposal

TA131559 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1525 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister today categorically rejected a U.S. proposal according to which Israel would in some way inform the United States prior to carrying out any military operations with U.S. weapons. At the end of a lengthy and difficult talk with U.S. counselor Robert McFarlane, Israel and the United States failed to reach an agreement enabling the resumption of the delivery of the F-16 aircraft. It was decided to attempt to reach an agreed-upon formula in a meeting at the prime minister's residence this evening. Political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Begin recording] [Becker] The prime minister's talk today with Robert McFarlane was totally opposed to the talk he held last night with Philip Habib. McFarlane is another type of politician, it is said on the Israeli side. He is politically oriented, tough, a former military man; he presented the prime minister with proposals and demands. President Reagan, McFarlane said, wants to end the affair of the suspension of the four F-16's. To that end, an agreement should be reached between the countries. The 3-hour talk was difficult; the prime minister even defined some parts of the talk as an argument.

[Begin] The Americans, rather than us, need the agreement in order to lift the suspension of the delivery of the four aircraft I mentioned at the beginning of my remarks. We argued over this issue and each one expressed his opinion. I can frankly say that the fact that I am not currently in the possession of an agreed document means that we have not yet reached such an agreement.

[Becker] McFarlane suggested the establishment of a mutual reporting or consulting mechanism between Israel and the United States prior to the launching of military operations. Thus, he is actually seeking an Israeli pledge to update the United States in one form or another before deciding on operations such as the destruction of the Iraqi reactor. Mr Begin unambiguously rejected this demand. He suggested another formula for an agreement. Replying to a question, Mr Begin today said that perhaps one could infer that the Americans are linking the issue of the supply of the F-16's and Israel's opposition to the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. One could perhaps infer this, the prime minister said. McFarlane himself was not ready to make any comments to journalists after the talk with Mr Begin. As said, it was decided to try to reach the sought-after formula this evening.

As Israel sees it, it should not forego its positions since it had not breached a contract and it had acted only in self-defense. As for the issue of consultations with the United States, Israeli sources have recently reiterated the set of consultations taking place these last few days between Israel and the United States in the framework of their normal and friendly relationships. Mr Begin urged the United States to fulfill its commitment and to supply the aircraft to Israel.

At noon the prime minister also referred to the mission of the other U.S. envoy, Philip Habib. It is urgently necessary to achieve a solution to the crisis in Lebanon, Mr Begin said. [end recording]

Joint Statement Read

TA131926 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1910 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] A news item we have just now received from the editorial room: The United States has decided to unfreeze the delivery of the four F-16 fighters, a consignment that was suspended following the bombing of the Iraqi reactor. This is reported by our military correspondent, Dan Semama. The four planes, together with six planes due to be sent this month, will be leaving the United States for Israel next Friday.

A second meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. counselor Robert McFarlane ended a few minutes ago. At the end of the meeting, the following statement was released for publication:

The Governments of the United States and of Israel have had extensive talks concerning the Israeli Air Force operation against the nuclear reactor in Baghdad. The talks have been conducted with the candor characteristic of friends and allies. The governments of the two countries declare that any misunderstandings that may have been generated following the bombing of the reactor have been clarified to the satisfaction of both sides.

So reads the joint statement of the Governments of the United States and Israel. To repeat, the aircraft will, accordingly, take off for Israel next Friday.

'Diplomatic Success' Seen

TA140622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] No one, American or Israeli, is prepared to say openly that the delayed F-16's will be flying here this week but Israeli officials view the talks [with U.S. envoy McFarlane] and the joint statement as a diplomatic success for Israel and believe that it will have a positive effect on Senate hearings. One authoritative source told me that he believes a new leaf has been turned and that we will now be back to business as usual in Israeli-U.S. relations. There was no reason to assume that the four F-16 planes will not be on their way to Israel, he said, as well as six others already scheduled to fly here from the United States on Friday.

POST Report Denied

TA140951 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0945 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The prime minister's office totally denies a report published in the Washington POST this morning according to which the prime minister promised that Israel will take the United States into consideration before it decides on military operations. There is no truth to the report which said the prime minister gave a promise not contained in the concluding statement read by U.S. envoy McFarlane yesterday.

Political correspondent Gad Backer mentions that Mr Begin told reporters yesterday that Israel always takes into consideration the interests of the United States, which is our ally and friend.

Political circles in Israel have recently said that nothing should be added to the system of consultations and exchanges of views existing between Israel and the United States, a system that has been strengthened under the Reagan administration.

HABIB TOLD OF TIME LIMIT IN MISSILE ISSUE

TA122022 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] The United States is trying to incorporate the Lebanese missile issue into a comprehensive regional settlement in which Israel, Syria, Lebanon--and its internal factions--and Saudi Arabia would participate.

In his meeting this evening with the prime minister and the foreign minister, envoy Philip Habib urged Israel to be patient and said that part of the settlement has to do with the withdrawal of the Syrian missiles. Razi Barqa'i reports that Israel insists on the withdrawal of the missiles and on giving independence to Lebanon. Other principles in the proposed settlement are: suspension of Christian militia activities; a reduction of Israel's military involvement in Lebanon; an end to the Syrian conquest; and stabilization of the regime in Beirut.

At this evening's meeting Philip Habib was again told that even though Israel is not issuing an ultimatum, there is a limit to the time we are ready to allot to the withdrawal of the missiles.

Habib told reporters at the end of the meeting: The talk was good. My mission will continue.

BEGIN, PERES COMMENT ON POSTELECTION SITUATION

Begin Interview

TA131740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] [Announcer] Prime Minister Menahem Begin this afternoon announced that he would be ready to go to new elections if the coalition partners piled obstacles on the task of forming the government. Replying to a question by our correspondent, the prime minister said he is not ready to head a minority government and he is not ready to capitulate to extraordinary demands pressed by the religious parties. Begin made these remarks at the entrance to his office. Correspondent Razi Barqay reports:

[Begin recording] [Barqay] For the first time the prime minister explains to us the difficulties he has been encountering in the task of forming the coalition. Begin elaborately recounted the sequence of events since 30 June.

[Begin] On the night after the elections I called the leaders of the NRP, Agudat Yisra'el and Tami. All of them told me they would form a coalition with the Likud. I counted the votes and all together I had 61 mandates. Therefore, at 0330 I announced that I had a majority of 61. I did not make it up and neither did I make a general remark; neither did I jump--as Mr Peres did --at 0030 to state that I was the prime minister and that I was setting up the government. He did not have any government. Even if he had 49 mandates, as had been prophesied, he would not have been able to form a government. Well, he rushed--his mind was boggled with the victory, kisses and so on. Well, this happens sometimes and he made such a statement. However, I did not make any appearance. Only at 0330, after I had spoken to the leaders of these three parties--they make up a majority, 61 mandates constitute an absolute majority rather than a small majority--only then did I make my announcement.

Well, we began talks and there are problems. For instance, the NRP claims that it has to hold the religous affairs portfolio whereas Minister Abu-Hatzera would like, I think, to hold onto the Religious Ministry portfolio--so there is such a problem. I think that a solution can be found to this problem.

Agudat Yisra'el has yet to submit its demands to me. I do not know yet what its demands are. It should be known that if Agudat Yisra'el urges me to force the Likud faction to note for amendment to the law of return or to the question of who is a Jew, I will tell them: Sirs, you should not pressure me because I am persuaded that such an amendment is necessary. However, there are members of the Likud who are not ready to vote for this. I cannot impose anything on them. If, God forbid, Agudat Yisra'el tells me: You should sign an undertaking that you will force on all the members of the Likud, I will tell them: I cannot do that. The same holds true regarding Tami. For instance, Mr Uzan demanded two portfolios and two ministers. I informed the members of Tami that they should not even expect such a thing because, in my opinion, this would be a very serious thing. I would call this political bribery. What do you mean one minister for one and a half Knesset members? There is no such thing. Our basis is that four Knesset members entitle one minister. On three Knesset members a compromise could be reached, that is true. There is no doubt that the NRP will receive two ministers, not three ministers. They received six [Knesset members], rather than eight--it is not that terrible. So let us assume that Tami persists and says: Under no circumstances will we agree to have one minister, only two ministers. I am explicitly saying: They will not receive them. Then I will not have a majority. Certainly, without Tami there will be no majority. I will not form a minority government.

[Barqay] Well, then, these are the prime minister's conditions: No to a minority government; no to imposing an amendment of the law on who is a Jew by Agudat Yisra'el; only one minister to Tami; only two ministers to the NRP. Nevertheless, Menahem Begin said: I hope to form a government.

[Begin] However, let us assume that the difficulties I have mentioned to you will make it impossible for me to form a government. I will not ask for an extension. I will not demand an extension. I will return the mandate to the president.

[Question] That is, [you will only try for] 21 days?

[Begin] That is correct.

[Question] Not 42 days?

[Begin] No, no, I will not ask for any extension. I will not even ask for another 10 days. I do not need that. As stipulated by the law, what will the president do then? He will ask Mr Peres. He can and is entitled to do so according to the law. Mr Peres will apparently ask for an extension. He will run around for 42 days. However, he will run around, he will talk to all the parties but this will be to no avail. He will not set up a government. He does not stand a chance. Had I been in his place I would give this up to begin with. Within 3 days I would say: Mr President, I am not able to form a government and I am returning the mandate to you. However, I have the impression that Mr Peres likes this business of forming [the government]. So he will talk to Agudat Yisra'el and will promise it all sorts of castles in the air. He will talk to the NRP and Tami--he may give Tami two ministers. I do not know. However, this will also be to no avail.

[Barqay] If Shim'on Peres also fails, Menahem Begin foresees two possibilities: One, 61 Knesset members will write to the president and ask him to entrust the task of forming a government to a certain Knesset member, to x or y but certainly not on pay [pun on words almoni, palmoni and shalmoni, the latter having connotations of money payments]--as the prime minister phrased it. The second possibility: The Knesset will enact a law to hold new elections.

[Begin] I am telling you, I have nothing to hide--this is not a leak--I am certainly ready to return the mandate, so, within 5 or 6 months if the scenario I have just related comes true, we will go to new elections. I am sure that we will receive more mandates than we have today. I will be very happy. I will again be in my element, going out and conducting an election campaign. I am not yet 70 years old. I am still--I will be 68 after Shabat Nahamu [weekly portion of the Torah].

[Question] Will you be with us then?

[Begin] You are tired, aren't you? The heroes are tired.

[Question] I do not know. Do you not think that the country is tired, sir?

[Begin] Am I recommending such a thing? I am explaining to you what may happen.

[Barqay] These were Menahem Begin's remarks at noon today, at the entrance to his office. His remarks were immediately interpreted by the political community. There were those who claimed that the reference is indeed to the impatience Begin has begun to show toward his coalition partners. There were those who claimed that everything had been staged. The latter said that with these remarks the prime minister wanted to signal to the religious parties: If you do not meet me half way you will have to go to the polling stations where the voter will be waiting for you. [end recording]

Peres Reaction

TA131811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Reaction by Shim'on Peres to remarks made by Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the afternoon of 13 July; recorded by party affairs correspondent Amnon Nadav]

[Text] It is my impression that Mr Menahem Begin does not know that the election campaign ended and that now one has to be more precise, to better examine one's words and deal less in creating impressions. I would like to make a few remarks. First of all, on that evening, I did not present myself as prime minister. I said that the Alignment won a moral victory and this is indeed a fact. The Likud went up from 45 Knesset seats to 48 Knesset seats. The Alignment went up from 32 Knesset seats to 47 seats. In other words, an addition of 15 seats, something that is unprecedented in Israel's history and possibly unprecedented as well. As for the parliamentary moves: Almost the same number of voters entrusted the Alignment with the task of attempting to form a government and if Mr Begin does not succeed in this attempt, we shall definitely assume this task, since we received a clear mandate for this objective.

[Question] The remarks the prime minister made today regarding his possible coalition partners--do they indicate difficulties? Do you think that there is no chance for such a coalition?

[Answer] I do not want to prophesy; I have known already for some days that Agudat Yisra'el is altogether not posing any ultimatums, not regarding who is a Jew or, I think, regarding transportation on Saturdays. The demands that Agudat Yisra'el is raising regarding, let's say, appropriations to Yeshiva students at a similar rate as to regular university students, have nothing to do with principles. Hence, in my view, Mr Begin was here fighting a non-existent situation. I know of no such ultimatum on the part of Agudat Yisra'el. As for Tami, I do not know what its positions are. I did have altogether one talk with Mr Abu-Hatzera and cannot well judge. Again, the number of ministers is not something likely to determine the political or economic fate of the State of Israel. [end recording]

AGUDAT YISRA'EL SETS CONDITIONS FOR COALITION

TA131330 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] As part of the negotiations on its joining the coalition Agudat Yisra'el will demand, among other things, the placement of a large number of Agudat Yisra'el sympathizers or members in Cabinet official posts, as well as an end to El Al flights on Saturday, by way of limiting the granting of work permits for the Sabbath.

Today, at the end of 3 hours of deliberations, the Council of Torah Sages authorized the Agudat Yisra'el representatives to submit the party's demands for joining the coalition. Our correspondent, Moti 'Eden, reports that many are new demands, but added that the question of stopping public transport on the Sabbath in Haifa was not discussed.

Agudat Yisra'el will demand that the law on who is a Jew be amended and that the phrase proper conversion [giyur kahalakha, or conversion according to Orthodox practices] be added. It will similarly demand that the Knesset pass the law on fraud in the dietary laws and the law on pork [both laws prohibiting sale of nonkosher meats] and that movie advertisements they deem obscene be removed from the city walls.

The Council of Torah Sages will reconvene next week to hear the Likud's response, at which time it will decide whether or not to give the party the go-ahead to join the coalition.

TZIPORI VIEWS SECURITY, POLITICAL ISSUES

TA121638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Interview of Deputy of Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori on the "Direct Line" program on 12 July; moderated by Arye Golan--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Hello to you, Mr Tzipori. What do you have to say to the Galilee panhandle residents today, following the Katyusha shelling on Friday [10 July]?

[Answer] I would like to say tthat the Israeli Government did its best in the past and will do its best in the future to prevent the terrorists from hitting the residents of the State of Israel in any manner. Just as in any war one cannot guarantee that the problem will be completely solved. Such incidents as that on 10 July may happen occasionally but we will give the appropriate responses to this and, if necessary, will go even further with our responses, just as we did in the past.

[Question] You could not, then, today say that our settlements in the north can sit quietly without any more Katyushas falling on them, as was said a few weeks ago [by Prime Minister Begin before the elections]?

[Answer] First, I would like to say that over the last 1 and 1/2 years our northern settlements have enjoyed relative quiet. I think that a wrong interpretation was given to the statement that was made since nobody and no system, be it the most sophisticated on Earth, can give a total answer. Take the Katyushas for example--it is possible to come with a hand-held launcher and fire a missile. However, in principle, we take maximal preventive measures regarding almost every target. If the preventive measures we currently practice are not adequate we will have to plan a different style and scope of preventive measures.

[Question] You are talking of preemptive strikes. Surprise attacks on terrorist bases in Lebanon have entailed--and so is the case with last Friday--a reaction in the form of a Katyusha shelling. I believe that this time it was the heaviest shelling--14 salvoes on Qiryat Shemona. Does this defense policy not necessitate reexamination?

[Answer] First, there had been more extensive and larger-scale salvoes in other parts of the Galilee previously. This shelling was more intense due ot the more sophisticated arms they possess. A defense policy should be examined daily according to circumstances. It is clear, though--and this can be judged by the results as well--that the preventive activities represent the most efficient method of handling affairs. The scope of activities depends on the circumstances. However, as far as the Israeli Government is concerned there is a decision that anytime we can locate terrorist targets that may jeopardize our settlements or citizens we will hit them. We acted and will continue to act according to this policy.

[Question] You mentioned Syria, Mr Tzipori. No progess has been made on the missiles issue. We are awaiting for Ambassador Habib's third shuttle trip. In the meantime, both the Syrian president and defense minister declared only yesterday that the missiles will not be removed. The Syrian president said that as long as the State of Israel exists the missiles will also exist. His defense minister declared that the missiles will not be removed from Lebanon since they are intended to defend the Syrian Army in Lebanon. What is your answer to them?

[Answer] My answer is first that Israel is strong enough to be able to allow time for the exhaustion of the political moves that a most friendly country, the United States, wants to make in this region. We indeed hope that the United States will be able to score achievements in this. Otherwise, Israel will sit down, think and decide and then the high-flown language of Syria may be equal to the courage they demonstrated in the 6-day war and the Yom Kippur war.

[Question] Are you saying that the State of Israel has set a time limit for the diplomatic activity of the U.S. ambassador?

[Answer] We have not set a time limit at all. We determined that a political process is taking place, that developments occur. We have considered these developments to date and will continue to consider them and make decisions accordingly. We do not have a stopwatch regarding military operations. The circumstances will dictate Israel's moves.

[Question] According to the various reports--and I am not sure how accurate they are--the present trip by Ambassador Habib is not limited to a solution of the missile crisis only. It is reported that he is carrying a more comprehensive plan for a political settlement in Lebanon. What are our conditions for cessation of Israel's involvement in Lebanon in return for changes in the entire situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] First, we have no conditions for stopping involvement in Lebanon. Our condition for stopping involvement in Lebanon is that the terrorist bases be dismantled, the terrorists be disarmed and the terrorists in Lebanon be outlawed and their activity from Lebanese territory stopped. As long as there are armed terrorists in Lebanon, as long as Beirut-based terrorist commands shoulder responsibility for attempted and actual terrorist acts in Israel, as long as all this proceeds there the State of Israel will continue to be involved in Lebanon. In other words, we will not allow the terrorists to be at rest wherever they may be. Just as we did not leave the terrorists in peace in Jordan at the time so we will not let them alone in Lebanon or anywhere else. It is the Israeli Government's responsibility to provide maximal defense for the citizens and institutions of Israel in Israel and elsewhere in the world. If the terrorists present a danger to us, we will handle them. If they are not in Lebanon, we will not be involved.

[Question] What about Syria--will we settle for the Syrians' removal of the missiles?

[Answer] As far as Syria is concerned, there are problems pending between the Syrians and the Lebanese. For the purpose of handling the terrorist issue we need free skies in Lebanon and we will achieve this end since we will continue to handle the terrorists.

[Question] Are you intentionally not mentioning the Syrian Army located in Lebanon?

[Answer] This is not intentional. The Syrian Army is located there. The moment the Syrian Army threatens our freedom of action, the State of Israel will have to consider matters and decide. The Syrian Army is stationed along other borders as well and this does not mean that we immediately launch a war. The problem is the degree of danger this presents to Israel and whether our freedom of action in defense of our citizens is affected. These matters should also be considered.

[Question] On the Soviet-Syrian maneuver, Mr Tzipori--what are the lessons regarding the participation of Soviet aircraft and Soviet armored forces' landing on the Syrian coast?

[Answer] We do not yet possess the precise lessons and even if we did I would not have dwelled on them in this broadcast. However, there is one lesson that should be learned by both the Americans and us. The cooperation is much stronger and the Soviet readiness for involvement in Syria is much greater than in the past. This has various implications. The Soviets have thus signaled to Israel that Syria does not stand alone; it has a bigger brother on its side. I think that in their efforts to penetrate this region the Soviets have also signaled to the United States that they indeed have a firm basis on the eastern side of the Mediterranean and this has complicated implications both concerning Turkey and general events in the Mediterranean and in the region. These are the lessons we should study well and be fully aware of when we make decisions.

I would not go into the conclusions that the United States should draw from these lessons. I think that from the Israeli and U.S. points of view this affair contains a positive element for Israel. It is clear to the United States that in this arena, along the Mediterranean coasts one finds Syria and Libya on the one hand and on the other hand, in the center and to the east one finds the State of Israel, which carries some weight and significance under the present circumstances.

[Question] You are not a party then to the declaration that this maneuver should worry the United States alone?

[Answer] I certainly do not think that this should concern just the United States. It should worry it very much but it should also worry us.

[Question] Let us turn to a current issue. The High Court of Justice issued an interim order banning continued settlement work in Judaea and Samaria. The appellants claim that the military authorities' orders declaring certain lands as state-owned are not legal. The settlements in question are Mizpe Guvrin, Qiryat Arba', Qarne Shomron, Ari'el and Tel Hadasha. What is your reaction to this? Does this put an end to settlement?

[Answer] First, this is not an end to settlement. Settlement has been started and will be continued. Everybody knows that the various appeals to the High Court of Justice are part of a political struggle, guided by the PLO and aided by Jewish attorneys. With full responsibility I would like to state that today we do not approve any settlement and start of work without the matter having been thoroughly checked by the attorney general. Only after the permits are received do we allow work to begin. However, Israeli law is very progressive and democratic and enables anybody to submit an appeal. These appeals are submitted and I would say that in most cases it is ultimately proved that our decisions are correct and rely on the law. This is a continual struggle that has always existed regarding procurement of lands, settlement and use of state-owned lands. This struggle will continue. We have huge expanses though and I believe that in the coming 4 and 1/2 years of Likud rule we will achieve a Jewish population of more than 100,000--and perhaps even more than 200,000--in Judaea and Samaria.

[Question] A most poisonous and anti-Israeli report broadcast on London's BBC stated that we prevent West Bank residents from having water for agricultural needs. Is this true?

[Answer] A baseless, unfounded lie. On the contrary, in the course of our 14 years of presence in Judaea and Samaria we have developed sources of water that had not existed there for dozens of years. Since the State of Israel entered Judaea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, the development of agriculture there has increased by hundreds of percents compared to anytime earlier. Such a report is a baseless libel that can be proved as such with figures and data.

[Question] In order to prove the statement the report said that military government officers, following a political order, do not allow West Bank farmers to drill their water wells.

[Answer] First, the entire issue of well drilling, within the borders of the smaller Israel, too, is under national control. Nobody throughout Eretz Yisra'el drills a well at will. This is true throughout Israel--in Judaea and Samaria and all other places. Water is a subject of a general water economy. Distribution [of water to Judaea and Samaria] is more than good. Those who know the details can tell you that until the 6-day war most of their plants were grown in fields watered by rain while plants in fields watered by irrigation have begun and expanded there since we entered this territory. Today they are big exporters of agricultural products for both banks of the Jordan.

LIBYA

JANA REPORTS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI PLAN TO INVADE LIBYA

LD140830 Tripoli JANA in English 1825 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jul (JANA)--The Libyan security authorities have obtained details of a plan prepared by Egypt for the invasion of Libya with Israeli aid. The plan was suggested for the first time at President Anwar as-Sadat's home at Giza during the second part of March, 1981.

Present at his home then were the Israeli agriculture minister Ari'el Sharon and the Egyptian defence minister General 'Abd al-Halim abu Ghazalah.

During the meeting, President as-Sadat proposed the idea of joint Egyptian-Israeli military action against Libya with the intention of toppling the regime there.

At the outset of the meeting, President as-Sadat asked for Sharon's views on the plan. But Sharon said he would like to study the topography of the Libyan-Egyptian border region before giving an opinion. Upon Sharon's answer, As-Sadat immediately ordered the provision of all facilities for him to visit the border region.' The official excuse for Sharon's visit would be to explore the possibilities of carrying out joint Egyptian-Israeli agricultural cooperation in the region.

Two days later, a second meeting was held to continue discussions over the plan. The meeting, held at President as-Sadat's retreat at Qanater al-Khairiyyah, was attended by Sharon and the Israeli Air Force commander who was hastily summoned after the first meeting, and accompanied Sharon on his visit to the Egyptian-Libyan border region. The talks were also attended by the Egyptian vice president Husni Mubarak; the defence minister, General 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah; the director of Egypt's secret intelligence Mohammad Sa'id al-Mahy; the director of military intelligence; and the deputy director of the Israeli secret intelligence service.

During the meeting, the following points were made: Sharon said the terrain in the border region necessitated the carrying out of a special operation on four distinct axes:

1. A lightning air-raid to destroy Libya's rocket bases and military build-up centers, irrelevant of whether these are human or equipment centres. This will rely on the photographs possessed by the Egyptians and Israelis which were taken by U.S. satellites. However, to ensure the success of the plan the main targets will be those nearest to Egyptian territory.

2. The second axis of the design involves a land attack launched from the half-way mark between Libya and Egypt. The attacking Egyptian force will move in one unit from the Siwah Oasis. After passing through the Libyan border the unit will divide into two divisions, one to head for Al-Gaghboub and the other for Barga.

3. The third axis of the plan is to use Libyans opposed to the revolution. Those factions will start from the inner Egyptian oasis and move southward towards Kufra.

4. The fourth axis would move from the Sudan and station itself on the Libyan-Chadian border to prevent Libyan forces deployed in Chad from intervening and then annihilate them on their return.

President as-Sadat expressed admiration for the plan and asked whether it could be implemented immediately.

The Israeli Air Force commander noted that a lightning air attack would require 35-40 F-16 fighter jets because the attack would have to be launched from a remote air base so that Soviet intelligence could not record the operation at its inception.

The Israeli Air Force commander suggested that the jets should commence their attack from air bases at Qana North, Wahat Dakhla, or Cairo West, and return to bases at Mersa Matrouh, Siwah and Marbout.

Since Egypt did not have that type of aircraft, Israel would consider the use of her own jets in this operation, provided they were painted over with Egyptian marking and piloted by Israelis who are provided with Egyptian identities and speak with a fluent Egyptian accent. Furthermore, the Israelis demanded, the Egyptians would offer compensation for any damages incurred.

Later, the director of Egyptian military intelligence and deputy director of Israeli military intelligence disclosed all available information on Libya's military capabilities and the Soviet military presence in Libya.

Mahy, director of Egypt's secret intelligence, then discussed the subject of training Libyans. He said Libyan nationals were already being given military training in two villages in the Buhaira region, Bab al-Matamir, and Dilangat.

Mahy said Egyptian intelligence had contacts inside Libya and was obtaining information from a Libyan living in London who had excellent contacts with a senior Libyan official.

He said this official was recruited during a visit to Cairo and that he was furnishing Egyptian intelligence with highly important information. Mahy added that his network had further highly reliable contacts inside Libya.

Sharon suggested that the plan should be put in action during the month of Ramadan this year and that the attack should be by air. The timing, he said, should coincide with the first appearance of dawn in the period between July 23 and 31, i.e. the period preceding president as-Sadat's visit to Washington. President as-Sadat would, thus, arrive in Washington with a strong stand which would enable him to obtain the assistance he requires.

Husni Mubarak expressed objection to an operation of this size which would have the risk of Soviet intervention. He said American approval must be obtained prior to the plan's implementation by President as-Sadat personally during his proposed visit to the United States.

According to information giving the details of this plan, the Libyan security authorities said that the meeting ended with the creation of a committee grouping the Egyptian defence minister, the Israeli Air Force commander, the director of the Egyptian intelligence service, the deputy-director service [as received] the deputy-director of the Israeli intelligence service, and the director of the Egyptian military intelligence service.

This committee will prepare the final plan to be presented to President as-Sadat before July 15, 1981.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI SAYS COUNTRY REQUIRES AID TO REBUILD

AB131441 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 July (AFP)--The rebuilding of Chad requires financial and technical resources from abroad, President Goukouni Oueddei told members of his new government today.

If we rely primarily on ourselves we also hope for aid from the international community and friendly countries, Mr Goukouni, who reshuffled his cabinet yesterday, added.

He paid tribute to those countries which contributed in a decisive manner to the triumph of our cause at last months Organization of African Unity summit, which promised and appealed for financial and military aid for Chad's Transitional National Unity Government.

Mr Goukouni also praised the emerging policy of French President Francois Mitterrand towards Africa and particularly Chad, which, Mr Goukouni said, is ready to take its place in this new [word indistinct] with France [word indistinct].

CONGO

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF SWAPO'S NUJOMA

AB131626 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Jul 81

["Excerpt" from communique issued in Brazzaville on 13 July at end of SWAPO Leader Sam Nujoma's visit to Congo from 10 to 13 July]

[Text] The two delegations noted with satisfaction that their friendly relations continue to be strengthened and consolidated on the basis of their firm attachment to the ideals and principles of peace, freedom and active solidarity.

After examining the international political situation, they reaffirmed their identity of views on current international and African issues. And on the Chadian issue the two delegations expressed their adherence to the OAU resolutions. On Namibia, they stigmatized the nonimplementation of the OAU and UN resolutions and especially condemned the intrasigence of the terrorist and racist South African regime which is being supported by some members of the United Nations. After vehemently condemning the South African illegal occupation of Namibia, the two delegations appealed to the international community and to all peace-, justice- and freedom-loving people in the world to massively support the SWAPO, the just and legitimate representive of the Namibian people.

The delegations also reaffirmed that UN Resolution 435 on Namibia--without modification or change--is the basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian crisis. In the same manner, the repeated aggressions carried out by racist South Africa against the frontline countries were vehemently condemned.

On Western Sahara, the two delegations congratulate the people of that country on their bold successes in the political, diplomatic and military sectors under the guidance of the Polisario. They also expressed their unflinching support for the liberation struggle being undertaken by the brotherly Western Saharan people.

On the situation in the Middle East, the two delegations renew their strong desire to see the Palestinian people achieve their national rights for the establishment of a free and sovereign state. The two delegations demonstrated their profound concern for the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and appeal to these two brotherly countries to find a rapid solution to their differences through negotiations in the interest of the two nations.

They reiterated their support for the Nonaligned Movement and have decided to work harder in their struggle against imperialism in order to achieve detente, peace and social progress.

They also reaffirmed the unanimous decision of the Congolese Labor Party and of the SWAPO to work together for the harmonization of their efforts to tackle all problems bearing on the total liberation of the continent, on the strengthening of African unity and on the strengthening of bonds of friendship, of solidarity and cooperation between all justice-, peace- and freedom-loving people.

The two delegations expressed their absolute satisfaction with the quality of their discussions which were marked with friendship, frankness and mutual cooperation and, above all, with the spirit of revolution.

The SWAPO delegation expressed its profound gratitude to the Congolese people, to its vanguard, the Congolese Labor Party, to its government, as well as to its president, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso for the fraternal and active welcome accorded it during its visit to the People's Republic of Congo.

Nujoma Departure Remarks

AB131358 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, left Brazzaville this morning after a 4-day official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Congo at the invitation of the chairman of the Central Committee, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Before he left the Congolese capital he made the following statement:

[Begin recording--in English followed by translation] Above all, we leave Brazzaville much more encouraged in our struggle for national liberation by the pledge made by Comrade President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to continue to grant us the material assistance, political and diplomatic support we have received during the past years and which we are to be receiving from the government and the party of the revolutionary Congolese people.

In order to deserve such assistance and support, I solemnly pledge that SWAPO will cross all the Namibian territory from the north to the south and from the west to the east in order to liquidate all imperialist forces, as well as all racist and fascist elements, so that the material support will make it possible for us to free the country. [end recording]

GABON

EUROPEAN BANK BACKING URANIUM MINING DEVELOPMENT

NC131238 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Jul (AFP)--The European Investment Bank has loaned Gabon some 2.2 million dollars to develop the production of uranium and hydroelectricity, the bank said today.

The Franceville Uranium Mining Company will receive 1.5 million dollars to modernise a uranium treatment plant and extend the mine and related facilities in the east of the country. The result is expected to be the creation of some 400 jobs and a rise in production capacity from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of uranium a year, bringing extra foreign currency to Gabon.

The remainder of the loan will be used to bring a nearby hydroelectric plant up to 35.2 megawatt capacity to supply the uranium mines and surrounding area by 1983.

ZAIRE

FORMER PREMIER NGUZA SAYS REVOLT 'NOT FAR OFF'

PM131358 Brussels LE SOIR in French 3 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mobuto Had Whites Shot, Mr Nguza Alleges"]

[Text] While Foreign Minister Nothomb made an appeasing statement in Bujumbura [Burundi]--he said he understands the Zairian authorities' anger but added that the Belgian Government bears no responsibility for statements made by Zairian oppositionists in Belgium--BELANG VAN LIMBURG published on Thursday morning a fairly explosive interview with former Zairian Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond. He actually accuses President Mobutu of having had whites killed.

In the interview in question Mr Nguza stated in particular:

"I am not now talking as leader of the opposition abroad but as a former Zairian prime minister who had fairly wide access to a large number of state secrets for a time. And I am telling you that during the second Shaba war it was President Mobutu himself who gave the army the order to shoot the whites in Kolwezi. In so doing, Mobutu forced the French paratroopers to make a hasty intervention with the aim of saving his teetering throne. Today Mobutu is almost as afraid as he was during the Shaba crisis. I know with certainty that if his tendency to refuse to listen to reason is further accentuated he will have whites shot again one fine day to obtain the support which would save his regime. Mobutu will not hesitate to blame me for his murderous battles. He is already claiming that Nguza is now busy assembling mercenaries to attack Zaire. I know his strategy and I therefore know what is going to happen."

Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond went on to add:

"I fear terrible bloodbaths. I am a convinced pacifist but I am not so blind that I cannot see the signals coming from my country, which make me realize that unless there is a drastic change in the regime the Zairians will revolt. The revolt is not far off now and I hope that the Belgian Government will realize this in time."

Explaining what he meant by "signals coming from my country," Nguza stated:

"I am receiving signals from all sides. Even the army ceased to be a monolithic bloc a long time ago. Of course there is a military oligarchy behind Mobutu, but a huge number of soldiers are suffering from hunger and poverty and will side with the people. There is growing opposition to the regime in religious and university circles. In Shaba the situation is very unsettled. Therefore, I followed the opposition rather than preceding it."

CREDITORS TO RECOMMEND RESCHEDULING DEBT REPAYMENT

NC131230 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 13 Jul (AFP)--Representatives of Zaire's creditor countries have decided to recommend to their governments that Kinshasa's foreign debt of some 4,400 million dollars should be rescheduled. A Zairian Embassy statement said that the decision came at a recent meeting here attended by representatives of Abu Dhabi, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, United States, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Britain and Sweden, with observers from Norway, Switzerland, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The embassy said that the meeting had agreed that rescheduling debt payments due in the next two years was necessary for the success of the Zairian recovery programme. Debts covered are those taken out before 1979, the embassy said. They will be repaid over the next ten years, including a grace period of four years.

GHANA

PRESIDENT LIMANN RECONCILES NORTHERN TRIBES

AB131950 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, has reconciled the Nanumbas and the Konkombas. This took place at the end of his visit to the Northern and Upper Regions after inspecting damage done to towns and villages in the Nanumba traditional area. Dr Limann described the conflict and the extent of damage as a shame to Ghanaians.

Speaking at a durbar at Kpandai in eastern Gonja, President Limann said the destruction of the villages is the result of careless provocation. He said such incidents could happen in any parts of the country and warned those who take delight in sparking chieftancy and ethnic troubles to stop. The president also met the elders of Nanumbas and Konkombas separately to hear their grievances. Later, the two sides were brought together for the reconciliation meeting. Dr Limann made it clear that the purpose of the meeting was to help restore peace, law and order which would make it possible for the government to go into the details of the conflict.

After lengthy discussions, the Konkombas chief of Banda in the Volta Region, Nana Nambe, on behalf of the Konkombas, gave an undertaking to provide food and shelter to all Nanumbas wishing to return to their villages prior to distribution of building materials and relief aid by the government. As part of the reconciliation, Dr Limann asked the elders of the two sides and their youth associations to form a joint committee to recover looted property and to ensure the surrender of all firearms and to consider the grievances of both sides from time to time. Earlier in his speech, President Limann had warned that customs and traditions which failed to adapt themselves to changing times would be forcibly rejected. He therefore cautioned traditional leaders to take a lesson from the past.

NIGER

RESULTS OF KOUNTCHE VISIT TO FRANCE HAILED

AB131410 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Two important events marked the 4-day visit to France of the chairman of the Supreme Military Council, who returned to Niamey yesterday afternoon--the change that has taken place in France with the accession of the socialist Francois Mitterrand to the presidency of the republic and the meeting of the organizations to finance the (Tangadi) dam which took place at the World Bank headquarters in Paris. This meeting was the second of its kind after the one held in Niamey.

We need not recall the importance of this dam for Niger's economic development in both the fields of energy and of our self-sufficiency in food production. That was why Col Seyni Kountche has said that the dam is of unparalleled importance.

The results of this meeting can be summed up in only one word: satisfaction. We can congratulate ourselves for the consensus that emerged during this meeting. This forecasts a promising future for the realization of this project, President Seyni Kountche said yesterday in his statement to the press. [passage indistinct]

[Paris AFP in French at 1600 GMT on 12 July adds: "With regard to uranium, President Kountche emphasized that France was aware that it is the only source of money for the Niger national investment fund. We are somewhat optimistic; we are not asking France to do the impossible, but to ensure that justice prevails, the Niger president stressed."]

NIGERIA

PAPERS EXAMINE, SPECULATE ON KANO DISTURBANCES

AB131035 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Last week's rampage in Kano engages the attention of the NEW NIGERIAN, the DAILY SKETCH and the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE. The NEW NIGERIAN says the inability of the police to make arrests might make it impossible for an inquiry panel to fully identify the causes of the violence. It notes, however, that since assuming office, Governor Rimi has consistently provoked the emir, adding that the emir's silence in the face of these provocations has earned him respect and sympathy within and outside his emirate. The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE and the DAILY SKETCH are of the opinion that the Kano riot was premeditated. The TRIBUNE accuses the police of taking sides in the violence and therefore reemphasizes its call for the enactment of a legislation setting up state police forces. This, according to it, is the only way of checking the excesses of the present police force.

On its part, the SKETCH wonders why the police were unable to arrest the situation before it became prolonged. The paper, however, concludes that whoever motivated the action stands as an enemy of the nation.

Further Reports

AB131942 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Last Friday's rampage in Kano City, during which lives were lost and properties worth millions of naira destroyed, continues to attract the attention of most of the newspapers.

THE PUNCH, the NIGERIAN HERALD and the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE in their lead titled, "Rimi's Political Adviser Killed in Rampage," and the DAILY SKETCH captioned, "'Bala Muhammed Burned," reports that the political adviser to the governor of Kano State, Dr Bala Muhammed, was killed in last Friday's outbreak of violence. According to the papers, his younger brother, who was said to have recently arrived from the United States, where he was studying, was also killed. As the papers put it, those victims were trapped in the late Dr Mohammed's official residence which was set ablaze by enraged demonstrators. And they also report that heavy security is now being mounted by the Nigerian police around the premises of other government buildings in the state.

Meanwhile, the state government is to set up a commission of inquiry into the disturbances. According to the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE, the state governor has given the assurance that participants in the disturbance would not go unpunished. Already, eight state governors of the federation have visited Kano to console their counterpart.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES KENYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AB140656 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] New ambassadors of the CAR and Rwanda yesterday presented their credentials to President Shehu Shagari at the State House, Ibadu Road. The envoys were Mr Antoine Nguilikini, representing Rwanda, and Mr Jean Paul Mopotoko for the CAR. In his remarks, President Shagari told them that Nigeria was anxious to strengthen the already cordial relations with their countries.

The president also received the Kenyan foreign minister, Mr Robert Ouka, who is in Lagos at the instance of the new OAU chairman and president of Kenya, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, to mediate in the Nigeria-Cameroon border dispute. Mr Ouka will proceed to Yaounde to hold discussions with President Ahamadou Ahidjo on the issue.

Meanwhile, the secretary general of the OAU, Mr Edem Kodjo, arrived in Lagos yesterday for talks with President Shagari on the border dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon. Mr Kodjo last weekend talked with President Ahidjo on the issue.

SHAGARI ASKS RESTRAINT FROM TRADE UNIONS

AB131422 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has advised trade unionists to correct the impression that the only goal of trade unionism is to organize strikes and lockouts. The president said that the trade unions could correct the impression by giving dedicated, honest and responsible leadership. This was contained in an address read on his behalf by the minister of agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, at the inauguration of the congress of the Pan-African Federation of Agricultural Trade Unions in Ibadan today. President Shagari said trade union leaders should adopt the positive role of educating their members of the laws of their respective countries as they affect their rights and responsibilities. He emphasized that such education must stress its activities, industrial harmony and political stability which were the essential ingredients for raising the level of the welfare of the people. He described the coming together of agricultural workers in Africa as an epoch-making event with which Nigeria was proud to be associated.

SIERRA LEONE

SOVIET DELEGATE PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

AB131135 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The leader of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee delegation [words indistinct] Mr (Georgiyev), has spoken highly of the remarkable achievements of President Siaka Stevens and the political history of the All People's Congress [APC] government, particularly in their effort to build a better nation and promote world peace and solidarity. Speaking at a mammoth meeting in Makeni [words indistinct], Mr (Georgiyev) spoke of the outstanding friendship between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union as well as of their cooperation in the fields of agriculture, medicine and education. He gave assurances of his country's determination to further cement the cordial relations between the two countries.

Welcoming the delegation earlier at the (Bangali) APC branch, the secretary, Mr M.C. Conteh, said that their visit has further demonstrated the friendly relations and long (?contact) between the two countries and their peoples. Mr Conteh was appreciative of the training facilities the Soviet Union is offering to Sierra Leone. He said the common policies of the two countries were aimed at eradicating any form of exploitation of may by man.

UPPER VOLTA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON COOPERATION TALKS WITH FRG

AB111339 Paris AFP in French 1732 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Ouagadougou, 9 Jul (AFP)--The German and Upper Voltan talks aimed at drawing up a program for cooperation in 1981 and 1982 ended in Ouagadougou on Thursday.

It is stated in the final communique issued at the end of the meeting that the FRG made a financial offer to Upper Volta in the form of a DM 96.8 million (11.23 billion CFA francs) grant. This grant is subdivided as follows: DM 55 million (6,38 billion CFA francs) for financial cooperation and DM 41.8 million (4.8 billion CFA francs) for technical cooperation.

Concerning financial cooperation, the grant will be used to finance water supply projects in nine centers (DM 5 million) [words indistinct] the construction of the Kompienga Dam in the east of Upper Volta (DM 43 million), participation in the National Agricultural Loan Fund (DM 2 million).

In the field of technical cooperation this grant will be used especially in the field of forestry (DM 4.5 million). phosphate projects (DM 3.5 million), antitsetse fly campaign (DM 5.2 million), a veterinary project (DM 4 million), primary health and social services in rural areas (DM 5.9 million), livestock production (DM 3 million), a radio broadcasting project (DM 0.9 million), aid to the Upper Voltan Geology and Mines Bureau [BUVOGMI], fish farming and food growing cooperatives (DM 3.1 million), renewable energy resources (DM 6.5 million).

In addition to these grants the FRG has agreed to supply Upper Volta with other facilities, particularly the supply of 1,500 tons of cereals and 39 scholarships for professional training.

The communique also emphasizes the importance Upper Volta attaches to the Tambao manganese mine railway project and points out that the Upper Voltan delegation would like the FRG to fulfill its financial commitments (DM 22.5 million) in this respect by October 1981--the time fixed by Upper Voltan authorities for the beginning of the project.

The communique finally points out that the timetable for the periodical meetings drawn up by the two delegations will facilitate the next intergovernmental negotiation which will take place in the FRG in the beginning of the summer of 1983.

The Upper Voltan delegation was led by the minister of economy and planning, Q.M. Mamadou Sanfou, and that of the FRG by Mr Willi Ehmann, deputy director general of the Ministry of Cooperation.

ANGOLA

ROMANIA'S ANDREI MEETS OFFICIALS IN LUANDA

LD101630 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Luanda, 9 Jul (ANGOP)--In Luanda today Industry Minister Bento Ribeiro "Cabulo" received in his office Stefan Andrei, chairman of the Romanian side of the Joint Angolan-Romanian cooperation committee, candidate member of the Political Executive of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister.

At the meeting, the two sides discussed matters relating to the cooperation in the sphere of timber and mining industries and to the supply of agricultural machinery, noting their satisfaction with the way cooperation between the two countries is proceeding, with no trade in balance on either side.

In the sphere of cooperation, the two sides also surveyed the question of expanding the Panga-Panga timber industrial unit and the industrial complex in Viana.

Stefan Andrei also had a meeting with Petroleum Minister Jorge de Morais "Monty" discussing with him matters connected with the export of Angolan oil to Romania and with the petro-chemical industry.

It was learned, in the meantime, that the Romanian foreign minister had a meeting yesterday with SWAPO President Sam Nujoma at which Andrei broached the relations between his party and SWAPO, as well as the situation prevailing in southern Africa--Namibia in particular.

The two sides reaffirmed militant solidarity with the two political organizations and reiterated their joint conviction that the application of Security Council Resolution 435 would constitute a solid and lasting base for the solution of the Namibian issue.

On his recent meeting with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, in Bucharest, Sam Nujoma had a word of thanks for the multilateral [as heard] support which Romania has been lending the Namibian people's independence.

Stefan Andrei arrived in Luanda on Wednesday leading his country's delegation to the curent third round of meetings of the joint Angolan-Romanian committee, which are due to end on Sunday.

COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS TALKS WITH USSR UNION OFFICIAL

EA111646 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Angolan and Soviet trade unionists reaffirmed their support for the struggle waged by SWAPO for the liberation of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the South African colonial regime. The two parties also condemned acts of aggression carried out by South African troops against the frontline states. This was expressed in a communique issued in Luanda following talks between the secretary general of the National Union of Angolan Workers, Pascoal Luvualu, and the chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Aleksey Shibayev.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE 10 JUL ADDRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO ZAMBIA

CA131130 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1445 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Speech by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at rally in honor of Zambian President Kaunda at Rufaro Stadium, Salisbury--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade President Kaunda, members of the Central Committee of UNIP [United National Independence Party], Madame Kaunda, members of the Central Committee of UNIP [as heard], honorable ministers, officials of the Zambian delegation, distinguished guests, comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

Once again it is my pleasure to introduce to you this heroic son of Africa who has paid us a visit after many years of struggle, the struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe. (?We are now free.) It is an occasion, an opportune moment for you, Comrade President Kaunda, to pay us a visit so you can see for yourself (?what) the product of the efforts contributed jointly by the people of Zimbabwe and the people of Zambia has been. As I present you to the crowd here I do so with pride and pleasure. I do so because I remember those years during the federation when we struggled together to break the stupid federation. [applause] I know that during that time the enemy sought to divide us, but we had occasion to unite our efforts in spite of the enemy's endeavors to divide so he could rule us. I remember that it was on very rare occasions that you visited us and when you did so, or when members of your party did so, we had to hide them from the police, to keep them in custody, as it were, from the police so the police could not see them. But in spite of that, we managed to unite ourselves in spirit and also in our physical efforts in order to unite the efforts of our people and break the federation.

That was a form of struggle that did not require, at the time as we thought, any violence. But because the enemy grew more violent, because the enemy would not heed our call and demands for justice, we had to resort to sterner methods of struggle. The enemy was armed to the teeth. We had necessarily to do the same. We could not have done so without enjoying the support of brothers of the frontline states.

The first group to enter this country, the first real battle, that was waged at Sinois, (?whence) we reckon the start of the armed struggle, was waged directly from Zambia. Let people know that. [applause] A group of seven young men entered the country directly from Zambia. (?There) from that moment on, we had various groups coming into the country. True, we operated as ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Liberation Army] but we all came from Zambia and we all waged the first stage of the struggle from that territory. We could never have done so if we had not enjoyed your support. We could never have done so if the people of Zambia, the ordinary masses, had not given us the necessary support by way of intelligence information, food and the necessary scouting. [applause] That is history which must be recorded. True, when the rear became wider we took advantage of [words indistinct] and operated from all various points of that rear. Today is an occasion for us to say to you, here in Salisbury. As we said to you 2 days ago in Bulawayo and as we said to you in Fort Victoria yesterday and as this morning we said to you in Umtali: Thank you for a job well done, thank you for your support. [applause]

I am thanking you on behalf first of the people of Zimbabwe and only secondly on behalf of my government which derives its authority from the people. The people of Zimbabwe are delighted to have you here. The people of Zimbabwe say to you: Well done, son of Africa! You freed Zambia. You did not rest there; you proceeded to assist other countries as well. You assisted Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe is now free. [applause]

We learn a lesson from you--the lesson that assistance given must turn itself into assistance for other struggles [word indistinct], and we shall apply the philosophy you applied in respect of the countries which are now free to South Africa and Namibia and offer them assistance as vigorously as we can, so South Africa can enjoy true democracy and majority rule as we do, [applause] to Namibia can enjoy the right of self-determination and achieve independence and democracy as we have done.

I therefore wish you to take as you return to Zambia tomorrow the wishes of the 7.5 million people of Zimbabwe, not just the wishes of the black people, no, but the wishes of the white people we have also freed from oppression. [applause] The white man is no longer an oppressor and so is freed from being an oppressor. [applause] The Africans are no longer under oppression: they are freed from being [words indistinct] and so both the Europeans and the blacks wish to combine as indeed they combined in welcoming you and sending their best wishes to the people of Zambia and to assure them that in the Zimbabweans they have their true friends and allies.

KAUNDA ENDS SALISBURY VISIT; COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

CA131054 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Zambia and Zimbabwe are to identify goods from their respective countries which would benefit from trade preference between the two parties. Among the goods to be considered for the trade preference are manufactured and unmanufactured agricultural products. The arrangement was among several declarations made between the two countries following President Kaunda's 5-day state visit to Zimbabwe, which ended in Salisbury today. According to a communique the two countries agreed to look into the possibility of identifying commodities from both countries to be given priority in their trade relations and named agricultural products as being amongst that goods. [as heard] The two countries yesterday signed a trade agreement to formalize and further strengthen trade relations. President Kaunda and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said at the signing ceremony that bilateral cooperation was a necessary (?requisite) to further multilateral regional cooperation in southern Africa.

On the international scene, according to the communique, the two leaders expressed dissatisfaction at the prgoress of the North-South dialogue aimed at bridging the economic gap between rich and poor countries. Dr Kaunda and Mr Mugabe paid tribute to the liberation movements of southern Africa, the African National Congress and Pan-African [as heard] Congress of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia for their heroic struggle. They pledged full support for frontline countries, which are constant victims of aggression by the fascist South African regime, and called for more material and other support for SWAPO.

The two leaders denounced New Zealand's lack of action and for allowing the projected tour to that country of the racist South African rugby team. [as heard] They reaffirmed their belief in the Organization of Afrian Unity and reiterated their determination to strengthen it to achieve total liberation of the African Continent.

Meanwhile, at a press conference at Salisbury airport before departure, Dr Kaunda said he was overjoyed to come to independent Zimbabwe. Dr Kaunda has invited Zimbabawe President Canaan Banana to visit Zambia at a date yet to be fixed. Dr Kaunda, who arrived home to a rousing welcome at the end of the 5-day state visit to Zambabwe, was welcomed at Lusaka International Airport this afternoon by Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee, Cabinet Ministers and heads of diplomatic corps and several party militants. He was accompanied by his wife, Mama Betty Kaunda, at the head of a 65-man delegation and during his arrival President Kaunda inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Zambian Army as a 21-gun salute boomed out.